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GARASIMOV BRIEFS PRESS ON POSITION IN GENEVA TALKS

LD201414 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, January 20 TASS -- The Soviet side is fully resolved to turn the new round of the Geneva talks, opening on January 22, into a preparatory round for the starting of fullscale talks with the ultimate aim of fully ending nuclear tests, it was stated, by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at a briefing here today he said that in its striving to put an end to the dangerous competition of states in buiding up nuclear arsenals the Soviet delegation had proposed to the American side to immediately start the drafting of accords on the full prohibition of nuclear tests and also solve other related questions. But no accords were reached because of the non-constructive stand taken by the United States.

The American side refuses to study the question of the full termination of tests and proposed to discuss only one question at the talks -- the revision of the provisions concerning verification contained in the signed treaties of 1974 and 1976. The United States has not ratified these two treaties to this day.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the deployment of the phased array big American radar in Greenland is a violation of the ABM Treaty. He reminded that today is the 533rd of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests. This moratorium can be an endless one if the American side joins it.

FURTHER ON NOVOSTI ARTICLE ARMS STATISTICS

LD201225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] The latest issue of the Novosti agency VOYENNYY VESTNIK comes out today. For the first time the statistics which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Commitee General Secretary gave to U.S. President Reagan on 12 October 1986 in Reykjavik, are published. These statistics bear witness to the fact that approximate parity exists between the USSR and the United States in strategic offensive weapons. The Soviet Union has superiority over the United States in the number or launch facilities for intercontinental ballistic missiles and in ballistic missiles on submarines. The United States, however, is in the lead in regard to the number of warheads on these. The Americans also have a considerable advantage in nuclear-weapons-carrying heavy bombers.

Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, writing on the pages of the VOYENNYY VESTNIK, notes the majority of present U.S. test explosions in Nevada are aimed at developing [razrabotka] a third generation of nuclear weapons. To this end, it is planned to carry out tens and even hundreds of test explosions. Within the framework of the SDI, there is intensive discussion of the possibility of constructing various selective targeting weapons, which would ensure a push, strike, or destructive effect on substances or mechanisms. The fact that it is wished to entrust the destiny of mankind to computers also gives rise a great deal of anxiety. The demand for irreproachability of the SDI program can be compared with a demand that 5,000 books, each with 300 pages, printed without proof reading, should contain not a single typing error. Typing errors would in the case in question mean the danger of an accidental outbreak of war, when the whole complex SDI system is put into operation at an initially false alarm signal, Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy writes in VOYENNYY VESTNIK.

MOSCOW NEWS PUBLISHES ARMS FIGURES FOR U.S., USSR

LD211232 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- A table characterising the ratio of the strategic offensive arms of the Soviet Union and the United States (as of October 11, 1986) was published by the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS today.

This data, the paper writes, was presented in Reykjavik to President Ronald Reagan by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Strategic Offensive Arms	USA	USSR
Launchers of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM)	1018	1398
Including: Launchers of MIRVed ICBMs	550	820
Submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBM)	672	922
Including: MIRVed SLBMs	640	352
Total of ICBM and SLBM launchers	1690	2320
Including: MIRVed ICBMs and SLBMs	1190	1172
Heavy bombers	518	160
Including: Heavy bombers fitted out to carry cruise missiles	127	53
Total number of ICBMs, SLBMs and heavy bombers	2208	2480
Including: MIRVed ICBMs and SLBMs and heavy bombers fitted out to carry cruise missiles	1317	1225
Total number of warheads carried by strategic delivery vehicles	14800	10000

LE MONDE CITES SOKOLOV ON DISARMAMENT MEASURES

PM211000 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Soviet Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov: "The USSR's Initiatives for Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] The Soviet Union thinks competition in the arms race -- both in respect to quantity and quality -- and the desire to achieve military superiority will not result in a political or military advantage in the nuclear and space age. The path leading to security requires the lowering of the level of military confrontation by the reduction and subsequent complete liquidation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Military potential must be reduced to a level which corresponds to defense requirements alone. This is not a very easy task.

The situation is the following: On the one hand the U.S. President signs a political statement proclaiming there must be no nuclear war, that there would be no victors in such a war, and that his country will not try to achieve military superiority, and, on the other hand, he signs the Pentagon's programs which aim to prepare for global and "limited" wars against the USSR and the other socialist countries in the hope of winning.

The United States is going ahead with preparations for military operations from space, which present a threat to all states and to mankind as a whole. At the same time competition is being revived in the sphere of chemical weapons and arms which use new physical principles and provide a qualitative leap forward compared with so-called conventional weapons.

Why are the U.S. and NATO leaders refusing to bring together the Warsaw Pact general staffs and the general staffs of the NATO forces in Europe? Such meetings would make it possible to clarify the military situation in Europe. Why did they not agree to the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal for a meeting between the two organizations' general secretaries? The West also refused to convene the working groups of experts -- which exist in the two organizations -- to examine the problems of reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

What are we to think of this lack of interest in such contacts? It clearly reflects either an error of judgment (namely the Warsaw Pact has greater need of a normal military and political climate), or the illusion that NATO could achieve the military supremacy it seeks, and could impose its law on the USSR and its allies "from positions of strength."

In my capacity as a soldier informed of the potential of modern weapons, I can merely make the following observation: The sooner illusions about strength are abandoned, the better it will be. Better for everybody.

The Soviet Union is prepared to structure its defense without relying on nuclear weapons and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction. We agree to immediately reorganize our entire military system in accordance with denuclearization, provided all other nuclear powers do likewise. The Soviet Union thinks that nuclear disarmament ought to be accompanied by a considerable reduction in conventional weapons, on the basis of reciprocity.

The Idea of a Nuclear-Free World [subhead]

At present the USSR is not merely calling for a reasonable reorganization of the world. As far as the situation allows, we are taking practical initiatives to improve the international situation, even when there is no reciprocity. The USSR pledged unilaterally not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons. This decision is an inviolable law for the Soviet armed forces.

The Soviet Union has not conducted any nuclear tests for 18 months. It has unilaterally suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and has withdrawn some of them from service. We have frozen work in antisatellite weapons and so forth.

The positions adopted by the USSR during the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik embody the idea of a nuclear-free world by the year 2000 -- an idea put forward by Mr Gorbachev. The major compromises we proposed in Iceland on a whole series of points relationg to nuclear and space weapons created a favorable climate for historic progress toward freeing mankind from the nuclear threat. The U.S. policy of "positions of strength" created an obstacle to a nuclear-free world and the U.S. "Star Wars" program scuttled the signing of an agreement.

It is an illusion to chase after the specter of military superiority, to try and guarantee your own security at the expense of other people's security, and to cherish the vain hope of creating the "ultimate weapon" in the framework of "Star Wars" -- a weapon designed to prevent any retaliation in the case of a nuclear war. No such weapon exists, and we are prepared to prove this by asymmetrical measures. Is it necessary to adopt such extreme measures? Would it not be more reasonable to act on the basis of political agreements?

Our program is constructive and it takes into consideration the interests of all states, primarily the European states. Parity would be maintained at all stages of its implementation, and no state would see its security undermined. It makes provision for the liquidation not only of nuclear weapons, but of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, particularly chemical weapons.

This program has been complemented in an integrated way by the Warsaw Pact member states which have prosposed considerable reductions in the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. If the NATO states were willing to agree, the level of military confrontation between the two groups would be reduced by more than 1 million men by the early eighties.

The Soviet leaders are aware of the complexity of the problem presented by the denuclearization of our planet. They are also aware of the fact the continuation of the arms race brings the world ever closer to nuclear disaster. Unless measures are taken now, man is likely to lose control over events. The USSR thinks it has a duty to make every effort to protect the future of our planet from a catastrophe.

'WORLD TODAY' PROGRAM ON WEINBEPGER REPORT

LD210047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 20 Jan 87

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Balzac said every theme demands its own particular form. The "World Today" is far from being a literary program, and of course I recalled Balzac's words in connection with an episode in international life. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has presented his annual report to Congress concerning the military budget and defense programs. The theme of this work, 353 pages long, is not merely misanthropic, but fairytale-like, and it naturally required an appropriate forum.

It speaks of the directions of the U.S. arms race in the language of an inventory compiled by the medieval Dominican Order, which devised the most refined methods to destroy dissidents. It tells of this policy of the USSR, which dares to think differently from Weinberger, in the manner of a horror story.

Judge for yourselves: Our strategic nuclear power, says the U.S. Defense Secretary in his report, must have the combat capability to attack those military targets and command centers to which, in our view, the Soviet leadership attaches the greatest importance. A nuclear bonfire for the dissenting Soviet Union must be built by a variety of types of armaments, including SDI, the most important of our programs, said Weinberger, this is expensive firewood for the inquisitor's fire. Lest the congressmen take it into their heads to reduce their number, Weinberger set about telling a fairy-tale which ought to horrify the legislators.

In every corner of the globe, ever-growing Soviet military might poses a threat to the vital interests of the United States, Weinberger threatens. Terrorism and the drug trade is also a threat to U.S. national interests. In each case there are elements of utilization of this phenomenon by the Russians and their stooges, Weinberger sounds the alarm. If this were read to Chatskiy, he would no doubt repeat the expression which has become proverbial: Lie if you must, but within limits!

However, the U.S. Defense Secretary's woe is not from wit, but from hatred of socialism, and hatred can cause a man to lose his sense of proportion. In the gloomy performance being acted out by Weinberger, there is no place for Chatskiy, so I shall take upon myself the role of interpreter of Weinberger.

The report has two purposes: First, to convince congressmen of the need to continue paying for the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. The second purpose is as follows: January is the month when multilateral and bilateral Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the most varied aspects of the problems of disarmement open or resume. Weinberger had to defame the Soviet Union, in case success in any of these negotiations -- if success should prove possible -- led any of the mortally frightened congressmen to doubt the expediency of over-arming. This is where another purpose of the report is concealed, the part which has assumed the form of a ghastly anti-Soviet fairytale.

CHERNYSHEV URGES U.S. TO DROP 'OLD DOGMAS'

LD192018 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The old refrain keeps coming up in statements of senior U.S. Administration officials: The United States should deal with the Soviet Union "from positions of strength". The President claims that it was American strength that brought the USSR to the negotiating table in Geneva and to the Sovet-American summits in Geneva and Reykjavik. The USSR can understand and respect only the language of strength, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, echoes Ronald Reagan in a recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The main task of the U.S. in Geneva is to "be patient" and try to "outwait" the Soviet Union in the negotiations, that is, to make it eventually capitulate and agree to the terms dictated by the United States. According to Adelman, the American interest would better be served by no concession to the Russians on space weapons.

What is most amazing in all such declarations is that Washington does not see in them glaring contradictions and a total lack of elementary logic. The whole world has realized that it was the attempts to stick to "positions of strength" and the blind commitment to SDI that made it impossible to capitalize on the very important accords reached in Reykjavik and blocked progress at the Geneva talks and an advance towards a non-nuclear world.

The Reagan administration ignores the lessons of history as well. It was only when the U.S. leadership woke up to the need to reckon with realities and grew aware of the futility of an approach from strength to international relations that conditions were created for mutually acceptable accords. On June 10, 1963, for instance, John Kennedy talked in a speech about genuine peace rather than the peace of the grave, and the incumbent Washington officials should remember his words.

When the Kennedy administration understood that weapons did not offer ultimate security and embraced more realistic positions, it became possible to take practical steps to improve Soviet-American relations, in particular, to conclude a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in three media. The detente of the 1970's was only made possible when Washington had woken up to the fact, in Richard Nixon's words, that the time was past when America had considered it to be her duty to tell the peoples of other countries how they should settle their problems.

It is all the more important today, in the nuclear-space age and under conditions of strategic parity, to renounce old dogmas and the long-defunct principle of "big stick", let alone wielding it at the negotiating table. It is by being aware of realities, relying on the principle of equality and equal security and respecting the lawful security interests of one's partner that one can guarantee one's own security and provide conditions for progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

PRAVDA CITES PETROSYANTS ON VERIFICATION

PM161644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[Interview with A.M. Petrosyants, head of Soviet delegation to talks on ending and banning nuclear weapon tests, under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion": "Not a Question of Verification" -- first three paragraphs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has sent a letter to the Senate expressing the administration's readiness to agree in principle to the ratification of the Soviet-American 1974 treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty. However, this is accompanied by the setting of conditions for verification of compliance with the treaties. Thus the President's letter says, in particular:

"Unfortunately... the treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes are not effectively verifiable in their present form. Large uncertainties are present in the current method employed by the United States to estimate Soviet test yields. I have on several occasions reported to Congress on the problems with Soviet compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests. Therefore, achieving Soviet agreement to improved verification measures that would provide for effective verification of these treaties has been my highest priority in the area of nuclear testing limitations."

We asked A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy and head of the Soviet delegation at the talks on ending and banning nuclear weapon tests, to comment on this statement. This is what he said:

[Petrosyants] The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its desire to ratify the treaties named, if the United States confirms its readiness to do the same. But as you can see, the U.S. Administration took 10 years in one case and 12 years in the other to come round to the idea of submitting them to the Senate for ratification, even then stipulating it is necessary to step up verification of compliance.

In this connection I must remind you the USSR has repeatedly declared its agreement to the establishment of any verification to ensure confidence in the compliance with these treaties, including on-site inspection [proverka na mestakh] if necessary.

I should also say that both treaties, even without being ratified, are effectively in force, although doubts, requiring appropriate explanations, have arisen more than once on both sides as to compliance with the terms of the 1974 treaty, which limits the yield of underground nuclear explosions to 150 kilotons. Incidentally, I will observe that doubts and inquiries have often come from the United States even when there were no grounds for this.

Washington extols the "Cortex" method to improve verification, although it has substantial shortcomings. American experts have evidently convinced the President of the advantages of this method without telling him what the U.S. delegation admitted at the talks, namely: The "Cortex" method determines the yield of an underground nuclear explosion with an error of plus or minus 30 percent. In other words, if the yield of the explosion is 100 kilotons, the method could record it as 70 or 130 kilotons. And that is, of course, fraught with the risk of distrust and complaints.

It has also been stated repeatedly in this context that the USSR is prepared to discuss at the conference table, with the participation of qualified experts, and to adopt all necessary decisions to improve verification of the yield of nuclear explosions, provided this work is oriented without fail toward preparing a treaty on ending tests and banning nuclear weapons.

We would like the American delegation to come to the fourth round of the talks, which opens on 22 January, with a decision to embark on preparing such a treaty. Then the Soviet and American delegations would be able in a calm, businesslike atmosphere to discuss and adopt the necessary decisions on the organization and implementation of the best forms of verification. This could be carried out both by all technical means of national verification and with the participation of international verification, and where necessary, on-site inspections.

In any event, for our country verification is not a problem. The USSR is no less interested than the United States in ensuring that verification is effective. We are in favor of resolving all questions of verification, on condition, I repeat, this is a stage on the path to preparing a treaty on a total end to tests and the banning of nuclear weapons.

So there is no need for the American side to "break down an open door," as the saying goes. It is even worse if the question of verification is being raised again in Washington solely to block the decision which the peoples of the world await and demand.

COMMISSION WORKING ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE TREATY

LD202128 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

The commission of parliamentarians of northern countries on the question of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe has taken another step along the road which must finally lead to the implementation of the goal set. This step is the decision to work out in the current year the provisions that could later be included in a treaty on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. In other words, practical work has been started in this sphere, which can only be welcomed.

As is known, Moscow not just welcomes the working out of the treaty but is also prepared to promote the success of the undertaking. It has already proclaimed its consent to assume a commitment on non-use of nuclear weapons against north European countries, parties to treaties. Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev during his recent visit to Finland proclaimed concrete Soviet measures which could help consolidate peace, security and stability in the region.

The action of the north European parliamentarians attests to a remarkable phenomenon in international life which deserves special mention. It is well known that Western propaganda, above all U.S. propaganda, has invariably been ridiculing the idea of nuclear-free zones as absolutely unrealistic, divorced from reality, as a utopia. This stand has actually remained unchanged throughout 30 years, since the time the idea was conceived. But the idea has been gaining momentum.

The movement in support of the creation of nuclear-free zones emerged since then in many areas of the world. A treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific recently came into effect.

What is the explanation for the viability and attractiveness of the idea of nuclear-free zones? First, it is feasible and makes it possible to pass on from declarations to real steps in combatting the nuclear arms race. And this real contribution can be made by small states that have no nuclear arsenals themselves. The striving of many states to impart concrete feasible forms to their protests against nuclear danger is manifested in the creation of nuclear-free zones.

Second, the emergence of such zones apparently promotes the consolidation of the international regime of nuclear weapons non-proliferation. And nobody questions the importance of this task, particularly in view of the fact that the number of countries having industrial, technological and scientific potential for the creation of nuclear weapons is increasing. The emergence of nuclear-free zones is a clear, direct road to limiting the spread of the most horrible weapons of mass destruction.

In a word, the idea of nuclear-free zones will persist and be effective, until the whole globe is rid of nuclear weapons.

CPSU SECRETARIES DEPART FOR WARSAW MEETING

LD210903 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan 87 (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Warsaw today to attend the regular session of secretaries of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries dealing with international and ideological issues. The delegation includes the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin, Vadim Medvedev, and Aleksandr Yakovlev.

BUDAPEST SESSION OF PACT WORKING GROUP REPORTED

LD161738 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- A meeting of the working group of experts of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on questions of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe was held in Budapest on January 15-16. The meeting discussed the state of affairs with the popularisation of the Budapest Address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments on a European scale with taking into account the discussion of these matters at the Vienna meeting of representatives of participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), contacts with NATO countries, with other European states.

END OF CEMA COMMITTEE SESSION IN MPR REPORTED

LD162115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The 35th session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in the capital of Mongolia today. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and also Yugoslavia were in attendance. The session examined progress in the fulfillment of the integrated program for scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member countries to the year 2000 and the tasks of improving future cooperation in the process of implementation.

Sodnom, member of the MPRP central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, today received the heads of the participanting delegations.

CEMA COOPERATION ON EVE OF SESSION REVIEWED

AU201207 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Jan 87 p 6

[Marin Kyosev's article, especially written for OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Moscow: "New Thinking and Accelerated Cooperation"]

[Text] In their multisided activity the countries of the socialist community and the CEMA organs are ever broadly applying forms and methods which reveal opportunities of quickly and fully utilizing the constructive potential of real socialism. In this context the further significant improvement of the international mechanism of mutually beneficial cooperation is being implemented.

At their forthcoming session the representatives of the fraternal countries will discuss many questions pertaining to implementing the comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, activating joint work in the area of the creating and producing robot equipment, constructing joint projects, protecting the environment, improving the activity of CEMA's collective banks, improving the technical level of quality of production, and so forth.

The acceleration in the introduction of the most modern achievements of science and technology is the basic unit in the economic strategy of the socialist countries. Consequently, the work related to implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress is the main aspect of the large-scale collective work. Despite the fact that only 1 year has passed since the program was adopted, almost 400 major joint developments have been introduced in production. This enterprise was facilitated by the deepening of inter branch specialization and scientific production-sharing, as well as the creation of joint enterprises with scientific-construction organizations and expanding the direct links between all participants in the integrational activity.

Despite these obvious successes, not everything which was planned had been implemented within the present terms, as was pointed out at the 42d CEMA session. The existing possibilities are still far from being sufficiently utilized. Experience shows that it is necessary to further significantly improve the mechanism of cooperation. In this context, large-scale work is being implemented in two directions: Significant changes are being introduced to the national mechanism. These changes aim at ensuring the strengthening of the economic levers of expanding the rights of direct producers.

The national mechanisms and the international mechanism of mutual cooperation are becoming ever closer. The economic and organizational-legal instruments are being strengthened together with the international mechanism of cooperation. The economic foundation of the plans increases and the branch units and the lower economic orgainzations are ever more actively joining the planning activity. Social mechanisms and norms are being created with the view to develop direct relations and create joint enterprises and collectives. CEMA has practically not dealt so far with such activities. The commodity-financial relations are being actively utilized. The changes in the currency-financial system create such a legal structure which guarantees the reciprocity of the mutual successes.

The solution of the large-scale tasks of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress requires new methods and forms of cooperation, new thinking, and accelerated cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

CSSR Delegation Arrives

LD191612 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow Jan 19 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak delegation, led by First Deputy Premier and Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Rudolf Rohlicek, arrived here today to attend the 122nd session of the CMEA Executive Committee.

The Czechoslovak guests were welcomed at the airport by CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev and other officials.

Kleiber Attends for GDR

LD210853 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] The CEMA Executive Committee met in Moscow today for its 122d session. The GDR is represented by Guenther Kleiber, Politburo and Central Committee member, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Polish Delegation Leader Noted

LD210934 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Assessment of the implementation of CEMA's comprehensive program of scientific and technological development up to the year 2000 is one of the main subjects of another meeting of the CEMA Excecutive Committee which has begun in Moscow. The Polish delegation is led by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

Executive Committee Tasks

LD201325 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 20 TASS -- A wide range of questions connected with further deepening socialist economic integration and increasing the interaction of CMEA countries is being discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) that opened here today.

Attending the 122d meeting of the Executive Committee are delegations of CMEA countries headed by the permanent representatives of these countries in the CMEA who are deputy heads of their respective governments.

Also attending the meeting is a member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council (Government).

Much attention is being given at the meeting to new effective forms of economc cooperation.

A special place among them is held by the question of fulfilling the Comprehensive Program of the Scientific and Technological Progress of CMEA countries in the period to the year 2000. Only slightly more than a year has passed since the adoption of this program, but a precise mechanism of managing its implementation has already been created.

Some fifteen hundred organizations of CMEA countries are taking part in projects to fulfil the comprehensive program. Also being set up are joint research and production amalgamations, international engineering and technological centres to develop and produce new equipment and create new technologies.

Work in fulfilment of the comprehensive program is included in the national plans of CMEA countries. The CMEA program includes cooperation throughout the research-equipment-production-marketing cycle.

About 400 new products have been developed within a short period of time by the joint efforts of organisations in CMEA countries. Among them are robotized welding complexes, automatic assembly lines, digital control systems for various machine tools, automatic manipulators, comprehensive technological lines for the microbiological industry.

Also being studied at the current meeting of the Executive Committee are questions of the CMEA's contacts with the United Nations and international economic regional organisations.

The Executive Committee will continue its work tomorrow.

CEMA REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS ECONOMIC MECHANISMS

PM161619 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3 Jan 87 Signed to Press 8 Jan 87 p 3

[V. Zolotov report: "Joint Research"]

[Text] A scientific conference entitled "Improving CEMA Countries' Economic Mechanisms," organized by the USSR and RSFSR Ministries of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, has been held at Moscow's G.V. Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy. Its participants -- scientists and specialists from leading higher educational institutions and scientific organizations of our country and Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the PRC [as published], Poland, the SRV, and the CSSR -- generalized the results of research in developing an overall concept of the economic mechanism.

The recommendations adopted by the conference focus the efforts of scientists of socialist countries on joint research into such topical problems as the theory and methodology of a comprehensive concept of cost-conscious economic mechanism, the optimal combination of sectorial, territorial, and intersectorial administration, and other problems.

The conference adopted a recommendation to prepare a series of collective monographs by scientists from CEMA countries on the theory and practice of improving economic mechanisms.

USSR, EEC DISCUSS ESTABLISHING RELATIONS

LD161524 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Brussels January 16 TASS -- Questions connected with the procedure of establishing official relations between the European communities and the Soviet Union were discussed at the first meeting of experts from the Soviet Union and the Commission of European Communities inthe Belgian capital on January 15 and 16.

A joint communique issed after the meeting says that the meeting had passed in a constructive working atmosphere and that both sides had positively assessed its results. It says further that it was agreed to continue the talks should this be necessary.

WESTERN FIRMS REQUEST JOINT ENTERPRISES

LD161157 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow Janury 16 TASS -- About a hundred firms of Finland, West Germany, Japan, Italy, France, the Netherlands, the USA, India and a number of other countries, have sent in requests for establishing joint enterprises in the Soviet Union, the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN) reports.

The establishment of enterprises and organisations, jointly with socialist countries, were permitted in Soviet territory since May 1983. Beginning with January this year this practice has also been extended to partners from Western and developing countries.

The established regulations for the operation of such enterprises reasonably balance the rights and interests of Soviet and foreign partners and given them sufficient leeway for doing business within the framework of the Soviet legislation.

Joint enterprises have the right of direct access to the foreign market. Inside the Soviet Union, products of joint enterprises are marketed and local materials provided for them through Soviet foreign trade organisations on a contractual basis in roubles and at agreed-upon prices with due account taken of the world market situation.

No obligatory plans are set for such enterprises which shape themselves their technical and commercial policies and draw up their production programmes. The basis on which they operate is an ownership capital of which at least 51 percent must belong to the Soviet partner.

Foreign partners are guaranteed state protection of their property and industrial facilities, free exportation of profits in foreign currency, exemption from custom duties of goods and technologies imported by them towards their contribution to the ownership capital. The property of a foreign partner may not be confiscated or expropriated by an adminstrative order, and only a court has the right to impose penalties on it. In the event of the liquidation of the enterprise the foreign partner has the right to repatriate his contribution according to its book cost.

The enterprise pays a tax amounting to thirty per cent of its profits. But during the first two years of operation it is exempt from taxes. When its profits are transferred abroad, 20 per cent of them are paid as duties.

The enterprise may be staffed with Soviet nationals only with the exception of individual skilled specialists who may be invited from abroad. Its management concludes a labour agreement with the trade union. Work regime and remuneration of labour is regulated by the Soviet legislation, but the management may introduce additional incentives for its workers with the trade union's consent.

Such regulations envisaged for firms of Western and developing countries make no discrimination between them and partners from socialist states, APN stresses.

First response to the possibility of establishing joint enterprises in the territory of the USSR show that foreign partners regard the proposed regulations as reasonable and favourable. The talks started are expected to lead to the establishment of first joint enterprises already in the first quarter of this year.

TASS CITES DATA ON TRADE WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES

LD161059 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0942 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Report by TASS economic editorial staff]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan (TASS) -- The volume of trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the Asian countries amounted to about R11 billion in the first 9 months of 1986, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade has reported. The USSR's imports from those countries amounted to approximately R5.3 billion.

The USSR's trade ties with the Asian members of CEMA have been developing successfully; turnover with Vietnam reached nearly R1.2 billion and the same amount with Mongolia, which increased in comparison with the same period the previous year by R104.8 million and R61.4 million respectively.

Soviet-Chinese trade grew substantially -- by R228.1 million, amounting to nearly R1.3 billion. Bilateral business contacts virtually balanced out -- the USSR's exports to China amounted to R620.4 million and Soviet imports to R676.3 million.

Trade exchange between the Soviet Union and the DPRK increased just as noticeably -- by R97.7 million -- compared wth the same period the previous year and amounted to R900.6 million.

Turnover between the USSR and India amounted to about R1.6 billion (of this R918.1 million were Soviet imports from that country); between the USSR and Afghanistan -- R621.4 million (imports R192.2 million); and between the USSR and Turkey -- R161.2 million (imports R74.1 million).

The volume of Soviet-Kampuchean trade increased by R25.4 million and amounted to R93.7 million.

The volume of trade exchange between the Soviet Union and Pakistan over 9 months amounted to R64.3 million (Soviet imports -- R35.8 million); between the USSR and Iran -- R54.9 million (imports -- R13.6 million); and between the USSR and Laos -- R54.3 million).

There was a growth in deliveries between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh; their volume amounted to R57.4 million exceeding the indicators for the same period the previous year by R18.1 million.

The volume of trade between the USSR and Sri Lanka amounted to R18.8 million (Soviet imports -- 49.1 million); between the USSR and Cyprus -- R16 million (imports -- R5.7 million); between the USSR and Burma R15.2 million (imports R14.4 million); and between the USSR and Nepal R1.3 million (Soviet purchases R1.2 million).

Soviet imports to Japan grew by R25.9 million. The overall volume of bilateral trade turnover amounted in 9 months of 1986 to nearly R2.5 billion.

The Soviet Union's trade ties with the countries of South East Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines) and the Arab states of the Near East have also been developed.

NEW TIMES VIEWS SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

PM181817 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 51, 26 Dec 86 pp 26-27

[Yuriy Tarovskiy Article: "Pendulum"]

[Text] Japanese-Chinese relations can be described as the swinging of the pendulum -- from the fifteen-year war which cost millions of Chinese their lives to "the best relations ever this century" (to quote Hu Yaobang, CC CPC general secretary), from no trade at all to an influx of Japanese goods seen by some as "economic aggression," from mutual hatred and contempt to joint film productions and tourist trips to the Huanghe River headwaters.

Conflicting home and foreign policy factors and widely differing economic interests remain very much in evidence, however.

The Tokyo, Beijing dialogue has been under way since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972 and the signing of the treaty on peace and friendship in 1978. Prime Ministers Kakuei Tanaka, Masayoshi Ohira and Zenko Suzuki have visited Beijing. In his four years in office Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has already been to Beijing twice -- in 1984 and last November. For its part, Tokyo played host to Deng Xiaoping (1978), Hua Guofeng (1980), Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang (1982) and Hu Yaobang (1983). Foreign ministers, CPC executives, prominent figures in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and in certain opposition parties periodically cross the Sea of Japan.

No small role in promoting dialogue is played by various public organizations, with the Committee for 21st Century Japan-China Friendship, set up at Nakasone's suggestion, ranking prominently amongst them. On the Chinese side, the committee is headed by Wan Zhaoguo, Secretary of the CC CPC.

As for the subject matter of the dialogue, it comprises for the most part, complex problems of bilateral relations which involve contradictions that at times assume critical proportions.

Such crises have occurred twice in the past five years and were connected, on both occasions, with the gloomy history of Japanese-Chinese relations in the first half of the century. In 1982, the doctoring of Japanese history text-books and attempts to justify the Japanese military's crimes against China evoked a storm of public indignation in China and brought official protests from the P.R.C. Government. In the autumn of 1985, Beijing reacted strongly to the visit by the Japanese prime minister, for the first time in postwar years, to Yasukuni Temple, where, according to Shinto beliefs, the souls of the principal war criminals -- organizers of the aggression against China and other Asian states sentenced to capital punishment by the Tokyo Tribunal -- rest in peace. In protest, the P.R.C. cancelled arrangements for a Japanese film festival in China and a guest tour by a famous musical company.

Other potentially dangerous issues include Japan's close links with Taiwan and dispute over the Diaoyudao Islands (known in Japan as Senkaku). Although prime ministers Zhou Enlai and Kakuei Tanaka agreed, back in 1972, to leave the settlement of the issue to coming generations, Tokyo inaugurated a commission for the development of petroleum resources off Okinawa and Senkaku Islands in 1981. It transpired then that Japanese firms had already carried geological and hydrological surveys off the Senkaku (Diaoyudao) Islands and built a helicopter station there. A year ago the maritime Safety Board (the coast guard service) "leaked" to the newspapers a "confidential report" that recommended that the government "take practical action to demonstrate Japanese sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands."

Japanese-Chinese trade statistics look good, on the whole. The value of commodity turnover grew from $1.1 billion in 1972 to $19 [as published] in 1985. Japan has become China's biggest supplier of goods, accounting for nearly 40 percent of its imports, and the third biggest market for Chinese exports (after Hong Kong and Macao), absorbing about a quarter of what China has to offer. China is now a major buyer of Japanese steel castings and complete petrochemical plant. Sales of Japanese cars, domestic electrical appliances and other consumer goods on the Chinese market have grown appreciably. For their part, Japanese companies purchase a substantial proportion of such key items of China's export as petroleum, textiles, farm produce and coal. The number of joint Japanese-Chinese enterprises grew to 148 towards the end of 1985, their specializations ranging from car assembly to brewing. Under intergovernment agreements, Japan has granted China credits to the sum of 300 billion yens; in the seven-year period from 1984 China is to get another 470 billion. Japanese private banks take an active part in granting the P.R.C. loans and credits on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Statistics as such, however, do not afford a full picture of the state of Japanese-Chinese trade and economic relations. At the recent Tokyo symposium, Reflections on the Economies of Japan and China in the Run-up to the 21st Century, representatives of the two countries' state, industrial, banking and research organizations proved to have many bones to pick.

The Chinese complained about their trade deficit with Japan soaring from $1.2 billion in 1983 to two billion a year later and to $5.9 billion (an all-time high) in 1985. Japanese exporters were not to blame for trade deficit growth which was due chiefly to the weakening of centralized control over foreign trade transactions in China's provinces, cities and major factories, which had imported large batches of cars, TV sets, washing machines and refrigerators in 1984-85.

Chinese speakers at the symposium drew attention to the insufficiency of Japanese capital investments in the P.R.C., the excessively slow rate of high technology transfer and the small number of joint Japanese-Chinese enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Even among the joint enterprises already in operation, medium and small ones predominate, and the equipment they use is far from up-to-date. For their part, Japanese businessmen remember Beijing's cancellation of its large orders for metallurgical and petrochemical equipment, all the more so as contracts already signed are still being revised. Many orders are not fulfilled to schedule. Potential capital investors and advanced technology suppliers are not sure that the current economic reforms will persist.

There are other reasons why big business does not want to bind itself to long-term links with China, which could become a dangerous rival on the Asian and world markets as a result of Japanese technology being combined with cheap manpower.

In the West attempts are still being made to gear economic "aid" to China to strategic objectives. At the Ottawa meeting of the heads of leading capitalist states (1981), Sunao Sonoda, the then Foreign Minister of Japan said: "The West should take a positive approach to cooperation with Beijing in the matter of the economic modernization of China and thus integrate it into the economic structure of the Western world. Japan is in the forefront of these efforts."

The Japanese public at large looks on China with special feelings which stem from a two-thousand-year history of close relations and from the awareness of what they have given Japan: writing, the religious and ethical principles of Confucianism and Buddhism, the Celestial Empire's cultural values. The guilt complex for the atrocities perpetrated in the last war, and the desire to atone for them with concessions in the economy and trade have been most pronounced over recent decades.

In Japan, kindly regard for China has always existed cheek by jowl with anti-Chinese and anti-communist stereotypes. Predominant till the end of the sixties, these stereotypes are now coming to the fore again. This process is linked to an overall increase in conservative and nationalist sentiment, and to the change of generations. Almost two thirds of Japan's 120 million citizens were born after the war; far from feeling responsible for what happened 40-50 years ago, they regard the Japanese themselves as victims of the war. The young are again being educated in the spirit of Yamato racial superiority and Japan's infallibility. The leaders of the country demand that "the results of World War II be summed up once and for all," and pronounce other nations intellectually inferior to the Japanese. This is "illustrated" by school textbooks that distort historical facts, revanchist films and TV programmes, the proportion of which continues to grow.

In the P.R.C., notions of Japan have undergone marked changes. Whereas early in the "open doors policy" period everything Japanese — consumer goods, machinery, TV films, pop music -- was universally admired, today this enthusiasm has cooled. The militarist and nationalist accents of Tokyo's policy, the unfavourable structure of trade exchange, the arrogant behavior of businessmen and tourists have resuscitated lingering memories of the recent past. During last year's demonstrations in Beijing, Wuhan, Xian and Chengdu, students chanted slogans condemning not only Nakasone's visit to Yasukuni Temple and the revival of Japanese militarism, but also "economic aggression" and "the second occupation of China." It was not without taking this change of public attitudes into account that the Chinese authorities sanctioned press publications and museum exhibitions about the massacre in Nanking, when the city was seized by the Japanese army in 1937, and about Detachment 731 which experimented with bacteriological weapons, using thousands of Chinese, Koreans, and Russians as human guinea pigs.

It will be years before the wounds inflicted on the Chinese people during the Japanese aggression heal. And this will only happen if revanchist-minded Japanese politicians cease to provoke outbursts of indignation by their anti-Chinese statements and actions.

DAILY CITES JAPANESE PAPER ON SPACELAB FUNCTION

PM201259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 87 Morning Editor p 4

[Report by own correspondent S. Agafonov under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "'Spacelab': Makeweight for SDI?"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN has front-paged an article about the widely billed U.S. program to create a space orbital station for peaceful purposes by the end of the nineties. But the question arises: Has this project been conceived for peaceful purposes?

Considering its declared civilian purpose, the West European countries, Canada, and Japan have eagerly associated themselves to the "Spacelab" project. There have already been several rounds of talks to specify their respective degree of participation in developing and operating the "space house" whose construction will cost 1.2 trillion yen. According to the preliminary agreement, Japan will be responsible for about one-third of this astronomical sum. In the budget for the next fiscal year Nakasone's cabinet has provided appropriations of 6.7 billion yen for this project.

It now emerges that upon verification the plan's "peaceful aims" have proved to be no more than a screen for enlisting partners. TOKYO SHIMBUN writes that facts have emerged recently attesting to the fact that it is the Pentagon which is most interested in the international project and which intends to take a direct part in the work of the space laboratory.

How serious these facts are is borne out by the official request which the Japanese Embassy in the United States has made to NASA. According to TOKYO SHIMBUN in the request the Japanese diplomats tried to ascertain whether that U.S. department would be involved in the "Spacelab" program. NASA's reply was highly characteristic: This question is being examined right now by U.S. government organs and the situation so far remains unclear. If we discard this fog of "lack of clarity" and put it more simply, NASA essentially confirmed that the Pentagon intends to occupy a key position in the program.

The Japanese mass media are writing of official Tokyo's mounting alarm over the "Spacelab" problem. The concern is understandable if you consider the acuteness of the negative reaction in Japan generated by the Nakasone cabinet's decision to associate itself to SDI. If it turns out that in addition to "Star Wars" Tokyo is taking part in another Pentagon space venture, then a political storm could erupt in the country against which even the conservative majority in the Japanese parliament will be unable to offer protection.

DO WE NEED TO SHARE "SPACELAB" WITH THE U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT? TOKYO SHIMBUN ASKS.

It is difficult to make a forecast in this case and better to await the development of events. It is already worth noting that Washington is not very sincere, to put it mildly, with its allies, and takes little account of them. One more conclusion is self-evident: In America today civilian projects are not held in honor. Only the Pentagon's blessing can lend them respectability.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON CYPRUS SOLUTION

LD201540 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 20 TASS -- "We believe that the Soviet proposals (January 21, 1986) on principles for the Cyprus settlement and ways to attain the settlement could form a realistic political platform for the positive solution of the question," a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has pointed out.

Addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign newsmen today, he said that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, the leadership of Greece, some non-aligned nations and the socialist countries backed the Soviet initiative.

It was also positively assessed by the United Nations secretary-general.

"The ideas and proposals set out a year ago remain in force," said the Foreign Ministry spokesman. "We are convinced that a representative international conference in Cyprus within the U.N. framework constitutes a real way of guaranteeing the cardinal solution of the international aspects of the Cyprus problem.

Given the participants' goodwill, the forum could make it possible to work out a long-term decision on basic components of the Cyprus settlement: demilitarization of the island, including the withdrawal of foreign troops, the removal of all foreign bases and facilities, and the establishment of the system of effective international guarantees.

The aim of the conference proposed by the Soviet Union is to facilitate to the maximum the preservation of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, unified and non-aligned state.

It is to work out decision that would meet the legitimate interests of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, of peace and security." [quotes as received]

AFANASYEV WRITES ON VISIT TO U.S., CANADA

Part One: U.S. Visit

PM141810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 87 First Edition p 6

[Part one of article by V. Afanasyev: "Eleven Days Across the Ocean"]

[Excerpts] 1. In the United States of America [subhead]

A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was in the United States and Canada for 11 days. The makeup of the delegation, remarked on in both countries, was somewhat unusual. In addition to the author of these notes, it included I. Blokhin, an academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and K. Lavrov, a USSR people's artiste. Why should this attract attention? If only for the reason that 80-90 percent of actors in the United States and Canada are unemployed, as well as a considerable number of medics. Here were a doctor and an actor -- both members of the Soviet parliament.

Ours was an unofficial, working visit. We held no strictly official talks, we did not draw up or sign any documents. We simply wanted to become acquainted with these countries' parliaments and parliamentarians and see with our own eyes and hear with our own ears how they live and what their concerns, fears, and hopes are. We wanted to take at least one small step along the difficult road to trust, mutual understanding, and cooperation between our peoples.

Our visit was full of contrasts. Here is one of them. Christmas lights burning festively, the stores filled to overflowing, people's eyes and faces shining with a festive glow. There were also downcast, worried faces -- the result of the recently disclosed fraud involving secret arms sales to Iran, as well as the secret transfer of some of the profits from the sales to the Nicaraguan "contras." This fraud has been named "Irangate" both in the United States itself and throughout the world.

As soon as we entered the Promised Land of the greatest and most powerful country in the West, cut off from the rest of the world by oceans, we were surrounded by a sea of lights. Under the lights were real and synthetic fir trees which had been placed everywhere. There were other trees under the lights which had been assigned the role of fir trees just for Christmas. [passage omitted]

All this fir tree greenery was interwoven with Stars and Stripes ribbons.

Four beautiful colors adorned America at Christmas: green, white, red, and blue.

At the same time two more colors -- black and flaming orange -- cry out on the map of the United States. The blackness of death and the orange of nuclear explosions. Throughout our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, which has already lasted well over 500 days, the United States has exploded 24 nuclear devices in the Nevada desert. We have extended this moratorium five times now. We will not explode any nuclear bomb before the United States does.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation arrived in the United States at not a very good time. It is a time of an extremely stormy outburst of militarism, anti-Sovietism, and anticommunism. As well as nationalism, racism, and anti-Russicism.

The United States is implementing unprecedented military programs. The first batch of 50 MX first-strike nuclear missiles is being followed up by preparations to install a second batch of the same number. They are mobile, mounted on flat beds. Another strategic missile -- "Midgetmen" -- is also being built; it too is mobile and hard to hit. First the 131st, then the 132d, and soon the 133d B-52 bomber with cruise missiles on board will take up its position at the Sawyer airbase. These bombers and missiles are above the limit stipulated by the SALT II treaty.

The SDI program -- the program appropriately christened "Star Wars" by the world public -- is in full swing and moving ahead at at really furious pace, again in violation of a treaty -- the ABM Treaty this time.

The White House has decided to request a further 500 million dollars in the current fiscal year in addition to the 3.5 billion already allocated by Congress. Between 5 and 5.5 billion dollars will be requested in the next fiscal year.

This program is defensive in name only. In reality, however, it is extremely militarist and globalist. The real aim of SDI is to carry out a first nuclear strike, knock out the enemy's strike means, and avoid nuclear retaliation. We will be frank, this aim is illusory in the extreme. Retaliation would come, inevitable retaliation.

The SDI program has become an obstacle in the way of radically reducing nuclear arms, an accord which was achieved in Reykjavik.

By going ahead with SDI the White House is pursuing a whole series of aims.

First: to guarantee the military-industrial complex high profits, as the cost of SDI is estimated at trillions of dollars.

Second: to exhaust the Soviet Union economically by drawing it into a new spiral of the arms race and prevent it from implementing its scientific, technical, and socioeconomic programs.

Third: to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and upset the military and strategic balance -- an important restraining factor -- in its favor.

Fourth: to make a powerful leap in the sphere of science, equipment, and technology. Whether there will be SDI or not is highly problematic. To gather the best minds from all over the world under the dubious banner of SDI, use the latest scientific, technical, and technological discoveries, derive the greatest possible benefits for the United States from this, and beat competitors with their own help -- this is one of the cherished aims of the U.S. leaders. The "brain drain" across the ocean has already begun.

James Wright, new speaker of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives, said in a conversation with us that his country's chief task is to retrieve the leading position America once held in the sphere of science, equipment, the economy, and trade.

It is no accident that he mentioned this. The U.S. economic position is far from brilliant, despite attempts by Reagan and his associates to pretend that it is. There is a vast budget deficit. A vast foreign trade deficit. The United States has now launched a powerful protectionist attack on its European allies, Japan, and Canada. The deficit in American foreign trade reached a new monthly "record" in November -- 19.2 billion dollars. If this trend continues, the as yet unreckoned total U.S. trade deficit for 1986 will reach an unprecedented amount -- 173.6 billion dollars. There is a vast, multimillion-strong army of unemployed, millions of outcasts and homeless people.

D. Stockman, former director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, writes that by 1989, when Reagan will leave the White House, the U.S. national debt will have increased from $1.5 to $2.5 trillion. The next U.S. President will inherit a federal debt that will be almost 3 times greater than the debts accumulated by Reagan's 39 predecessors put together. The present master of the White House has made the United States the largest debtor in the world.

This is it, the flourishing American economy!

...But let us return to SDI. We will not comment on the first and the fourth points. They are self-evident and need no further explanation.

With regard to attempts to economically exhaust the Soviet Union and gain military and strategic superiority over it, this is just illusion. History has more than once subjected us to far more serious ordeals -- military, economic, and political. We came out of these ordeals with honor. We Soviet people can forgo a great deal, including material wellbeing. We will never forgo our country's security or its independence. As is well known, there is an antidote to every poison, an answer to every question. We will also find an answer to SDI. It will not be the same as SDI and by no means as expensive. There should be no doubts on this score.

Anti-Soviet waves roll ceaselessly one after the other in the U.S. press, on the radio, and particularly on television. The television serial "Rocky," in which Soviet people are portrayed either as savages or as gangsters, was shown recently. The new serial "Amerika," which is about... Soviet occupation of the United States, no more no less, is being given full publicity.

We did not see this "masterpiece," but the very idea of it could not fail to arouse revulsion and indignation.

What does America know of occupation? In 200 years, since the day it was founded, not a single enemy soldier has entered its territory.

On the other hand, the world knows the heavy, mercilessly cruel tread of the American army boot with its steel cleat. Its step is familiar to Korea, long-suffering Vietnam, and tiny Grenada. It is also familiar to Iran, although in this case the American boot is minus its steel cleat. Here the American Air Force suffered an ignominious fiasco. It went down in flames and covered itself with shame and dishonor. We do not want to talk about this but we must, it is essential to talk about it. This army and its "fathers" should not give themselves airs. This army has been beaten and it will be beaten if it oversteps the mark.

The history of the United States is a happy one. This country has never been occupied. There has, however, been occupation: the occupation of our territory by American soldiers. This was in the initial, now distant years after the October Revolution when our young, weak, hungry country stopped 14 imperialist powers in their tracks. American soldiers were the vanguard of these forces.

Together with the British and the Japanese, U.S. troops landed in Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, and Vladivostok. They committed unbridled atrocities. They burned and blew up our homes and plants and brutally tortured and killed Soviet people. PRAVDA has written on this subject (9 January this year).

Why should we not make a film about the U.S. intervention in Russia? Your opinions, please, Soviet film makers!

"Irangate" eclipsed the Christmas lights. Evidence of this is provided by the big, loud headlines, articles, reports, and photographs on the front pages of all newspapers, weeklies, and monthlies without exception. The endless debates, discussions, accusations, and justifications by a variety of people on television, from early in the morning until late at night.

What is the reason for such an unprecedented outcry in the United States over "Irangate"?

The different people we talked to explained this phenomenon in various ways. Journalists, including both bosses and writers from THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, AP (this is virtually the equivalent of our TASS), and USIA (this is virtually our APN), told us their duty lies in revealing the truth.

The truth, however, is desperately trying to hide. The previously unknown Lieutenant Colonel North has been expelled, as has Poindexter, national security adviser to the President. There is talk of someone else possibly being dismissed.

We formed the firm belief that the President will not be brought down and that "Irangate" will not develop into another "Watergate," despite the fact that "Irangate" is more serious than "Watergate" in terms of its significance, scale, and the degree of scandal cause.

Why will it not become another "Watergate," you ask? Primarily because the United States wishes to avoid national ignominy and international mistrust.

Wright, the speaker of the House of Representatives mentioned above who took possession of the conductor's baton for this House only in January, told us the following. A clear-cut continuity between the Republicans and the Democrats has become established in the sphere of U.S. foreign policy. He backed up this idea quite graphically. We take different roads to the river bank, he said. Upon reaching the bank we throw ourselves into the water together.

He frankly told us there will be no fundamental changes in U.S. foreign policy as a result of the Democrats winning a majority in Senate (the Democrats have long held a majority in the House of Representatives). But, he said, we are now in charge of the "purse strings" (the U.S. budget), which will allow us to put pressure on the President in the sense of limiting his military longings.

This is actually happening. The 100th U.S. Congress began work on 6 January. Three resolutions were submitted on the very first day of the Congress' work. One of them envisages discontinuing finance for the American nuclear test program when the yield exceeds 1 kiloton as long as the Soviet Union continues to observe its unilateral moratorium. The second contains a ban in the 1988 fiscal year on testing American antisatellite weapon systems on real targets in space.

The third demands that the administration fulfill the conditions of the SALT II treaty.

A day later a draft joint resolution from the House of Representatives and Senate on observing and strengthening the ABM Treaty was submitted to the U.S. Congress.

Each day of work by Congress is bringing more and more new draft resolutions.

These resolutions will be discussed. The fact that the Democrats are tripping up the president and his militarist aspirations is beyond doubt, in our opinion. We will be giving this our attention.

What about Reagan himself? What is his role in "Irangate"? Two versions on this score are current in the United States and neither are in the favor of the master of the White House. The first version is: The President knew nothing of the Iran deal. If he really knew nothing, then what kind of president is it who is unaware of the workings of his associates and entourage? The second version is: The President knew but did nothing to stop the operation. Again the question arises: What kind of president is it who breaks the law? After all, the law prohibits deals like this one with Iran.

As was to be expected, the correct version is the second one. Hoping to damp down the scandal, the White House recently published documents showing that the president sanctioned the operation and made the CIA generally responsible for its implementation. It goes without saying that all this was done in the name of the United States' "high" national interests. Interests such as "setting up a more moderate and more pro-American" government in Iran, obtaining "important intelligence," and so forth.

The outcry over the Iran deal is growing. Congressmen are being particularly zealous. They are rushing to the television studios at the first invitation, dropping everything. We visited a very well known congressman in accordance with the program of our stay in the United States. We had been allotted about 90 minutes for a conversation with him. We were allowed to speak first. We read him a "mini-lecture" on our foreign policy and its peaceable nature. Suddenly the phone rang: Our host was invited to appear on television. He literally fled for this bewitching television screen. When we asked him what we should do while he was gone, without a moment's hesitation he suggested that we watch television for 40-50 minutes.

We refused, of course.

I have no idea how much time our host spent on his visit to the television screen but, as we later saw, he was given 30-40 seconds of viewing time, no more. To all appearances he was satisfied, like many of his colleagues, with this television appearance of approximately 1 minute's duration. He still had time to lambast his opponents from the other party, show off in front of the voters, and make them a few promises.

We are deliberately withholding this congressman's surname: He behaved rudely.

Two Congress commissions, Carlucci, the new national security adviser to the president, Abshire, a special adviser, and others are engaged in the investigation of "Irangate." One must suppose that at least 10 different investigations into "Irangate" are in progress.

To all appearances, this investigation will take a considerable length of time and cannot help but have a negative effect on other matters, including foreign policy affairs. The ABC television company noted in one of its broadcasts: "Congressional leaders are voicing growing concern that the investigation into the scandal surrounding the arms supplies to Iran could paralyze the country for several months."

We will see whether this is actually the case. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned -- it will not be playing on "Irangate." This is a U.S. affair and so let the Americans sort out this shady business themselves. We have not written Reagan off and have no intention of doing so.

We are prepared to talk to him and have no wish to slam the door. Time passes swiftly. The passing of time is inevitable. We do not want to lose precious time. We are prepared to talk and reach agreement. To talk and reach agreement primarily on the question of how to ensure man's survival. It is up to the United States.

We had conversations and discussions for several days in Washington with members of the U.S. Congress preparatory committee responsible for organizing direct television debates via space satellite (television link-ups) between Soviet and American parliamentarians. The congressmen who took part in these debates were Democrate G. Brown and T. Downey and Republicans C. Schneider, J. Leach, and C. Shaw. They are all good people. Apart from Brown, they are young parliamentarians.

We became quite good friends -- after all, we were together from morning until late at night. Leach invited us to his own pizzeria and treated us to this Italian dish which has become such a favorite with the Americans. We were introduced to his charming wife (she manages the pizzeria) and children. We were also invited to Shaw's home and were given a pleasant, friendly reception. Our host presented us with an electronic teddy bear with a vocabulary of no fewer than 400 words -- English, of course -- able to freely conduct a worldly conversation on the condition, of course, that his interlocutor can also speak English. A marvelous toy!

It must be said that electronic toys are widespread in America in general. What is bad, of course, is that they are often toys for playing at war. But it is good, nevertheless, because it is easiest to enter out electronic age and for electronics to become second nature to you if you start in childhood.

Let us return to the television link-up, however. The Americans were in favor of discussing "easy" problems during the debates, especially at the beginning, to prevent any sharp polemics or confrontation. At the same time they were actively in favor of immediately discussing problems by no means "easy " -- human rights and regional conflicts.

A compromise was reached after lively discussion: We agreed on six television link-ups in 1987 which are to have the common theme of "new thinking in the space age." The first broadcast -- "Let's Get Acquainted" -- is planned for March 1987. It will be devoted to acquainting parliamentarians from the USSR and the United States with each other's countries, their political systems, legislation, and citizens' constitutional rights and duties. The questions of environmental protection, public health care, international security, and the prevention of nuclear war will be discussed at a later stage. Debates will be held at the end of the year on humanitarian issues and regional conflicts.

In the course of the discussions our interlocutors more than once noted the need for joint (USSR AND U.S.) work for the sake of peace and strengthening trust between our countries.

"We have fought together against a common enemy and been allies in the 20th century," Leach said. "Let us enter a peaceful, nonnuclear 21st century together."

At a press conference at the end of the discussion on television link-ups Downey said: "Our talks have been a success. It would be good if all other Soviet-American talks were equally successful."

We agree with this entirely. We hope this will be the case. It must not be otherwise. To coexist or not exist at all, to be or not to be, to quote Hamlet, -- this is the question facing mankind today.

Mankind must live. A year has passed since that memorable day, 15 January, when M.S. Gorbachev told the world about our Soviet program to enter the 21st century free of nuclear weapons. This program is taking effect, gaining more and more supporters throughout the world. Including the United States.

There are a considerable number of people in this country who are in favor of rapprochement with the USSR and the development of ties, trade, and cooperation. It would be to our mutual advantage, of course. One of these people is De la Garza, chairman of the House of Representatives Agricultural Committee; we met with him.

He is a very energetic, emotional man (of Mexican origin). His chief wish is to sell us as much wheat, corn, and soya as possible. Another of his wishes is to expand cooperation between our countries in the agricultural sphere. There are foundations for this -- an agreement signed on 19 June 1973. Thre is also SACK -- the joint Soviet-American Commission for Cooperation. This commission held six sessions in 1973-1979, but in January 1980 this cooperation was broken off (in connection with Afghanistan).

But then, in June 1985, the seventh session was held. One would like to think that it will give new impetus to the development of our cooperation in the sphere of agriculture which, after a long period of stagnation, is successfully making progress in our country. [passage omitted describing a visit to New York]

While we were in the United States we were not aware of any noticeable movement in favor of Reykjavik and its updated rerun. Official circles were swamped by "Irangate." But then, on our return to Moscow, we found out from the press the first stirrings in this direction had begun. There is now talk of a new summit meeting and developing what was achieved in Reykjavik. Aware that Moscow will not take part in a summit meeting without being sure that specific agreements will be reached, possible versions of these agreements are being outlined. McGovern, a prominent political figure in the United States, recently wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the president must consider the following possibilities: to stop nuclear tests, as the Soviet Union has done on a unilateral basis since 6 August 1985; to take a decision on scrapping some old arms so as to thereby stay within the limits set by the SALT II treaty, as Moscow is now doing; to reach accord on limiting research for the "star wars" program for the next 10 years in exchange for Soviet agreement to reach an accord on a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear arms over the next 5 years and the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles.

It can in no way be said that these possibilities are the same as the Reykjavik accords. But even this would be a big step forward in the problem of nuclear disarmament.

The President's popularity and prestige have noticeably waned since "Irangate." It is felt he can only maintain his prestige by reaching agreements with the USSR. "He cannot subdue Capitol Hill," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes, for example, "but he can sign an agreement with the Soviet Union and make his last 2 years as President memorable ones."

We cannot judge just how memorable the last 2 years of the Reagan presidency will be. We have spoken powerfully in favor of a nuclear-free, violence-free world. We have spoken on this subject many times. Including in the Delhi declaration. Now it is up to the White House.

Part Two: Canada Visit

PM201711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 87 First Edition p 6

[Second part of report by V. Afanasyev: "Eleven Days on the Other Side of the Atlantic"]

[Excerpts] 2. Canada [subhead]

[passage omitted] Our relations with Canada have traditionally been good. The (1983) visit by M.S. Gorbachev gave a big boost to their favorable development. He is known and remembered here. We came across quite a few people of the most diverse sort who met with him on Canadian soil in some circumstance, for some reason or another. Some people obviously had not met him but wanted in some way to express their positive attitude toward the Soviet people and their leader.

We had many meetings, conversations, and discussions with parliamentarians, diplomats, academics, and journalists in Canada. Questions of international relations, the preservation of peace, and disarmament occupied a central place in these talks. There was particularly animated discussion of the gamut of problems connected with the results of the Sovet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik.

The overwhelming majority of our interlocutors approved the Soviet initiatives to preserve peace and mankind. They persistently stressed the need for real agreements on disarmement and on improving the international situation. Senate Speaker Guy Charbonneau, for example, stated that "it is important to make every possible effort to lessen international tension and preserve and strengthen peace." He spoke highly of the Reykjavik meeting and expressed Canadians' desire to promote the process of moving toward reducing and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons on earth.

I think that Canadians, and this was said to them, could promote this process more actively and exert a restraining influence on the United States to moderate its militarist aspirations.

Canada's attitude to the U.S. SDI program can scarcely be considered consistent. As is well known, it has refused to take part in in the program at a governmental level. However, private companies are preparing to do this. Moreover, the Canadian National Defense Ministry has been allowed to spend 47 million dollars on research work and testing of a space-based radar system. [passage omitted]

My conversation with First Deputy Foreign Minister J.H. Taylor was interesting.

Asked about Canada's foreign policy priorities, Taylor replied that relations with the United States are the greatest priority. The United States owns half of Canada's production capacity and more than 75 percent of Canada's exports go to its neighbor. Around 1,500 Canadian enterprises have direct cooperation, supply, trade, and other links with U.S. counterparts. Relations with the United States, our interlocutor said, are indeed not a matter of foreign policy but of our daily life -- so deep and multifaceted are U.S.-Canadian ties and mutual dependence (under U.S. aegis, of course). We are NATO allies of the United States and we cannot conceive of our defense outside this alliance.

Yet Taylor said, not without pride: We are not Americans but Canadians. We are independent and have our own characteristics and goals. Relations with the United States are not always equal or smooth. We are now conducting difficult trade talks and protesting U.S. protectionist measures, seeking to expand our own market there.

Our second foreign policy priority is East-West relations. Here we are seeking to develop bilateral ties with all the socialist countries. We accord pride of place to the Soviet Union and are seeking to improve and develop our relations. While remaining part of the West, we advocate detente, relaxing relations with the East, reducing tension, and maintaining military-strategic equilibrium at the lowest possible level.

Third, there are North-South relations. We are expanding ties with the Third World and are concerned at the South's lag and the drastic imbalance between North and South in terms of economic development and living standards. We are ready to help poor countries. However, we do not have great potential. The arms race must be stopped and some of the funds channeled toward overcoming the South's backwardness.

Our conversations with Canadians showed clearly that we have quite a lot in common in our understanding of international problems. The main point is that we are united in our desire to preserve and strengthen peace and end the arms race.

It cannot be said that all went smoothly during our visit to Canada. A roundtable discussion involving around 20 Canadian parliamentarians was held one day. A good half of the deputies were diehard anticommunists. There were than 2 hours of pointed discussion. In addition to problems of the present state of international relations, the preservation of peace, disarmament, and USSR-Canadian and USSR-U.S. relations, such modish issues in the West as "human rights," the "Jewish question in the USSR," freedom of emigration and immigration, and Afghanistan were also raised.

The "Jewish question" was discussed particularly keenly. (U.) Attwell, chairman of the Canadian "Parliamentary Group for the Defense of the Rights of Soviet Jews" (incidentally, this group is, so to speak, independent -- it has no official status in parliament) and member of parliament (in the House of Commons) for the Progressive Conservative Party, delivered a paper on "violations of Jewish rights in the USSR" in a threatening and downright accusatory tone. The paper was stuffed with a whole mass of fables concerning the position of our citizens of Jewish nationality and wild fabrications which I cannot bring myself to write about.

We produced facts and figures. For instance, while representing just 0.69 percent of the population, people of Jewish nationality made up 8.5 percent of the total winners of USSR state prizes for science and technology in 1984. The figures for 1985 and 1986 were roughly the same.

Mr Attwell's mood clearly deteriorated as more and more new facts and figures were produced. It later emerged during the clashes that this gentleman had never been to the Soviet Union, met a single Soviet citizen of Jewish nationality, or received one complaint about a "right violation." He did not personally know anyone who had emigrated to Canada. That is of no consequence for this respectable champion of "rights."

When the roundtable discussion was over Attwell dashed over to our delegation to be... photographed. The photograph was taken. Did he want us to make PRAVDA readers' day by publishing a picture of this "champion" of our rights?

The question of people's movement, emigration, immigration, reunification of families, and so forth was touched on during the roundtable (as the reader will, I think, have seen for himself the table was, to put it mildly, not altogether round). It seems to us not everything is fine so far as this problem is concerned in our country. Bureaucratism has infiltrated here: We do not always resolve questions quickly and efficiently. [paragraph continues]

We take ages and ages to decide on allowing a dissident (the Western term for a dissenter) to leave. The Western press stirs up a great anti-Soviet clamor over this name or that. It bestows on someone the aura of a virtual hero and attributes academic and other degrees and titles to him, transforming, by a wave of a magic wand, as it were, a dropout expelled from a university while still a freshman for academic failure, laziness, or immoral behavior into a great mathematician or historian. After thinking for a long time, sometimes too long, we let the "great man" go to the West and again give grounds for another anti-Soviet ballyhoo.

We explained to our opponents the nature of the changes made by the government on the question of departure and entry. Everthing will be simpler and quicker. I think it will be so quick that the dropout will not have time to become a "great man."

I am not in principle an advocate of criticizing opponents by saying "Look at yourself," but the temptation here is so great I cannot restrain myself from making just such criticism of Canada.

Canada boasts of free entry to the country and free immigration. Let us examine this freedom.

I have two government documents before me: the 1976 Immigration Act and the 1978 Immigration Rules. Many additions have been made to them in subsequent years, additions with which, to be honest, I an unfamiliar . (ep)

Entry to Canada is regulated down to the last detail: Who can cheer on arrival and when, for what reason, why, and how? A series of quite vague demands are made on this person. He must be of "good character" and "sound health." But how do you determine whether an immigrant's characer is "good"? The issue is highly problematical. The verdict on "health" is equally problematical. Let us add to the above that the legislation on entry demands that a sponsor offer firm assurances that he guarantees to support the applicant materially and socially for not 1 or 2 but for a full 10 years. It is not difficult to understand that Canadian laws can easily place a difficult barrier to the entry of undesirables into the country.

We have not yet spoken about the fact that Canada has, according to official figures, 500,000-1 million illegal immigrants. They have arrived there in search of work. They comprise a cheap and submissive work force which does the heaviest and dirtiest jobs. They work up to 15 hours a day and earn far less than native Canadians.

A question about the position of Poles in the USSR, about which we knew nothing, was also raised at the roundtable. There are very many citizens of Polish extraction in Canada and a parliamentarian representing them (I'm sorry, I can't remember his name) enquired how Poles live in our country and whether they are allowed to leave for Poland, and so forth. Appropriate explanations were, of course, given. At the end of the meeting the parliamentarian of Polish extraction asked us to help him visit his native village, which is in the West Ukraine. He could not, however, remeber the name of the village; it was somewhere near Lvov. Yes, we'll have to wait while the esteemed parliamentarian remembers where he was born.

Incidentally, our emigrants: Many of them want to return home. Some years back I witnessed a real siege of the Soviet Embassy in Vienna. There were hundreds laying siege. They were asking, more accurately, demanding to return. One wonders how people can demand to return to a home from which they have themselves fled? In Canada too there are people wanting to go "home." [passage omitted]

TASS CITES LINKAGE OF 'IRANGATE' FUNDS TO UNITA

LD201350 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] New York January 20 TASS -- Some excess profits from the administration's arms sales to Iran may have gone not only to the Nicaraguan rebels but also to other groups designated as "freedom fighters" -- especially, in southern Africa, guerrillas of UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, the dean of the school of Communication at American University, Sanford J. Ungar, says in THE NEW YORK TIMES. U.S. Congress, he notes, is investigating a fund for Afghan rebels said to contain 500 million dollars. Government sources indicate, he continues, that this fund in a Swiss bank account may also have been used to support UNITA. Arms bought with that money, Ungar believes, could have been delivered to Savimbi by the Southern Air Transport Company, which carried out official and private resupply missions to the contras.

MPR OFFICIAL CITED ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW181235 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] The scheduled withdrawal from April to June of a motorized infantry division and several independent troop units from the Soviet forces temporarily stationed in Mongolia is a gesture of good faith to strengthen peace in Asia, according to D. Yondon, first deputy foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. He made this statement at a press conference held in Ulaanbaatar for Mongolian and foreign reporters.

MOSCOW MANDARIN ON USSR TROOP PULLOUT FROM MPR

OW180202 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Korolev commentary]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached with the Mongolian Government, the Soviet leading authorities have decided to withdraw from Mongolia part of the Soviet Armed Forces temporarily stationed there. A motorized infantry division and several independent units will be withdrawn between April and June this year.

In this connection, station commentator Korolev writes:

This step is another concrete action the Soviet Union has taken on the international state. Although the Asia-Pacific region, where this action will take place, has not yet been militarized as Europe has, its potential for militarization is tremendous. This is because there are nuclear powers and strong armed forces in this region. Moreover, because of their industrial as well as scientific and technological capacity, many countries in this region have the capability to carry out an arms race at an accelerated pace. The consequences are, of course, extremely dangerous. [passage indistinct]

In Vladivostok last year, Soviet leader Gorbachev put forward a series of constructive proposals intended to turn Asia and the Pacific Ocean into areas of peace and good-neighborliness. The proposals included the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Asia. Realizing that this issue should be settled in stages, the Soviet Union proposed that the settlement begin in a certain district -- the Far East, for example. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union and Mongolia were discussing the issue of withdrawing a large portion of the Soviet Army from that country. The agreement they have reached is now being implemented. It is doubtless that such a sincere step will be conducive to improved stability and security in Asia and the world as a whole.

JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATES ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

OW140924 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] A delegation of Japanese trade unions arrived in Moscow today, 13 January. The delegation includes representatives from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the Japan Federation of Independent Unions.

Staying in the Soviet Union until 19 January, the delegation will attend the 19th meeting of the Soviet-Japanese Trade Union Exchange Committee. The delegation is scheduled to visit Tashkent and Samarkand in Central Asia in addition to Moscow.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES TO PUBLISH JAPANESE ARTICLES

LD170556 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- The year-book "Japan" issued by the publishers of the Soviet Academy of Sciences will now regularly carry articles by Japanese scientists and politicians, a TASS correspondent was told by Semyon Verbitskiy, Dr. Sc. (history), executive secretary of the annual edition.

Cooperation of Soviet and Japanese scientists is important for creating a favourable political climate and developing good-neighbourly relations in the Far East and in Asia as a whole, Verbitskiy stressed.

Verbitskiy pointed out that for ten years now, scientists of the two countries meet every year at symposia sponsored by the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, participate in round-table conferences of Soviet and Japanese public, [and] symposia of experts in Oriental history.

Under an inter-governmental agreement the USSR and Japan annually exchange twenty scientists for carrying out research, delivering lectures and participating in discussions.

"Yet this is not longer enough today," said Doctor Verbitskiy. "In participating in the round-table conference of Soviet and Japanese public which recently closed in Tokyo, I realised that it is necessary to carry out on an even larger scale joint researach in all fields and publish its results both in the USSR and Japan, regularly hold television hook-ups and television conferences of scientists. I believe that the Soviet scientists are ready for that."

U.S.-JAPANESE 'YAMASAKURA' EXERCISES BEGIN

LD180933 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 18 TASS -- Regular staff exercises of Japanese and American land forces code-named "Yamasakura" began today at a range in the outskirts of the Japanese town of Sendai on Honshu Island.

Taking part in them are more than 2,600 men from the Japanese 6th and 13th Divisions and also of United States troops stationed in Japan.

The exercises will last till January 31 and are devoted to interaction between units and detachments of the armies of the two countries in the course of joint combat operations.

JAPAN PURCHASES U.S. ANTI-SUBMARINE HELICOPTERS

LD201738 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 20 TASS -- The Japanese Government today announced the purchase of two anti-submarine XSH-60J helicopters from the United States. The KYODO TSUSHIN NEWS AGENCY reports that 34.5 million yen was allocated for the purchase of these helicopters meant for the self-defence naval force.

Japan's appropriations for military expenditures in the new fiscal year, starting April 1, 1987 amount to 3,517.4 billion yen.

HAGERTY WORLDNET INTERVIEW ON DRA CRITICIZED

PM191951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Who Is To Blame for the Tension?"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Jan -- The United States, frankly seeking an expansion of the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, intends to further whip up tension around that country. This can be most clearly seen from an interview with Herbert Hagerty, acting assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, broadcast on USIA's "Worldnet" radio network.

Hagerty proclaimed that the unilateral cease-fire, announced by the DRA Government as of 15 January for the purpose of putting an end to the bloodshed in the interests of a swift political settlement, is a "propaganda gesture." At the same time, he announced U.S. plans to continue to provide all-around support for dushman gangs which, according to him, received in 1986 from the United States $30 million in "humanitarian aid" alone. The high-ranking State Department spokesman refused to answer a question about the total amount of "aid" given to Afghan bandits by the United States. He did announce, however, that the United States plans to supply arms worth $1.8 billion to Pakistan, on whose territory the dushmans are entrenched. These deliveries will be in addition to arms already supplied to Pakistan since 1981 and worth a total of $3.2 billion. It is well known that a considerable part of these arms is passed on to the dushmans by Pakistan.

Hagerty announced that Michael Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state, will travel to Pakistan in the very near future and will "probably" meet the gang leaders of dushman groupings. He emphasized that, when visiting Pakistan, high-ranking U.S. officials regularly meet the dushman gang leaders whom he described as no less than "resistance leades," and that the United States maintains "regular contacts" with them through its consul in Peshawar and staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.

It is indicative that similar statements have been made in the last few days by other high-ranking administration spokesman. Washington thus provided once again tangible proof of who is to blame for the maintenance of tension around Afghanistan.

U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISTS' PREVENTING DRA SETTLEMENT

LD192011 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, January 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Andrey Sidorin writes:

Shortly before the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan announced unilateral ceasefire and proclaimed the policy of national reconciliation, the "Brain Trust" on the right wing of the Republican Party closely linked with the White House, the reactionary "Heritage Foundation" "research" organization had worked out "recommendation" for the Reagan administration for the ways to blast the prospects of political settlement opening in Afghanistan and to intensify still further the United States' "undeclared war" against Afghanistan. (?These) recommendations are made in a report which confirms that the preservation of the so-called "Afghan question" and the heightening of further tension around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan suits Washington's strategic aims, specifically, its policy of neoglobalism in Asia and stepping up of "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union.

The "Heritage Foundation" declares that for this purpose it is necessary to build up arms deliveries to counterrevolutionaries and to Pakistan from whose territory they raid Afghan land.

It is suggested, specifically, to increase the deliveries of up-to-date U.S. anti-aircraft "Stinger" missiles to them, to intensify the military training of bandits. The "Brain Trust" insists on the intensification of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda in programmes of subversive radio stations, on compelling other Islamic countries to back counterrevolutionary units.

Facts show that Washington steadily follows (?these) recommendations. Speaking on the radio network of the United States Information Agency "Worldnet", Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Herbert Hagerty confirmed that the U.S. Administration intends to continue giving every support to anti-Afghan terroristic gangs. It is characteristic that he came out with this statement after the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan announced unilateral ceasefire on January 15.

According to the date of the "Heritage Foundation", the (?United States) spent 947 million dollars for the backing of anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary units from 1983 to 1986. It is also known that a considerable part of the 1.8 billion dollars worth of armaments planned by Washington for Pakistan goes to anti-Afghan terrorists.

The conclusion is apparent -- the U.S. reactionary ruling circles are striving to do their utmost to prevent the achievement of a political settlement around Afghanistan, the settlement that clearly does not suit Washington neoglobalists.

FORMER AFGHAN REBELS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

LD162158 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 16 Jan 87

[All names as received]

[Text] Kabul January 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin reports:

All the former opponents of the Afghan revolution who today addressed a press conference in Kabul were unanimous that national reconciliation had become a major landmark in the history of Afghanistan. There were among the people who answered questions from Afghan and foreign correspondents both the convinced supporters of the revolution, who had realized their delusions long ago and are now defending the achievements of the people, and members of the counter-revolutionary forces who had until recently fought the rule of the people.

There was among the speakers Mohammad Karim-Khan, one of the commanders of an armed group which had given up their anti-governmental activities in Herat Province just a few days previously. Answering a question, Karim-Khan said that the main reason behind the decision taken by him and one thousand men to return to peaceful work was battle fatigue. National reconciliation declared by the leadership of the country, he stressed, made us take the decisive step.

Nizamuddin Wahdat recently returned to Afghanistan from Iran. His fate was far from easy and he took a long time to realize the need to part ways with the enemies of his homeland. Nizamuddin held for a number of years important posts in the propaganda bodies of Hezb-e Eslami, Jami'at-e Eslami, Harakat-e Enqelabi Eslami Afghanistan and other counter-revolutionary organisations based in Pakistan and Iran.

Having realized that the counter-revolutionary operations were directed by Western countries and did damage to the interests of Afghanistan, he decided to renounce his past.

Another speaker at the press conference, Gulam Sarvar, had first-hand experience of Western "democracy," towards which he was pushed by American and other Western radio stations. After a long ordeal in West Germany and the U.S., unemployment and humiliation, he was recruited by the CIA. However, Sarvar did not want to betray his homeland. Defying threats, he applied to the Afghan Embassy in the U.S., which helped him return home.

Ishan Baba is well known in Afghanistan. Though opposed to the revolution from the beginning, he eventually understood its noble goals. Ishan Baba became the commander of a unit of defenders of the revolution in Baghlan Province. The unit numbers almost 1,500. "We have had enough war. It is time to turn every effort to peaceful work. The decision of the Afghan leadership to launch reconciliation in the country offers us a real chance to do so," Ishan Baba said.

DRA REBEL GROUPS KILL, INJURE 60 IN ATTACKS

LD201829 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 20 TASS -- For six days now the government troops have accurately and strictly abided by the order on ending combat operations, says the statement issued by the Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation in Afghanistan. Simultaneously the statement issued here today by the BAKHTAR agency said that there is information that some enemy armed groups are continuing hostilities in a number of the country's areas, especially in Host District and Parvan Province and staging acts of terrorism. They are opening fire from mortars, recoilless guns and missiles on residential neighbourhoods, buildings, civilians and security posts of the Afghan units. Sixty persons have been killed and injured, material damage has been inflicted on government buildings and apartment houses.

The Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation has urged the enemy armed groups to end completely all hostilities. If the opposite side carries on combat operations, the commission will be forced to address a request to the government for launching by the DRA Armed Force of strikes against the said groups. The population will be officially notified about such a request of the commission to the government.

KOVALEV MEETS WITH PAKISTAN'S YAQUB KHAN

LD201437 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Islamabad January 20 TASS -- A.G. Kovalev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Pakistani officials continued consultations here today. A new meeting was held with Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan. The sides discussed a number of issues pertaining both to the improvement of Soviet-Pakistani relations on the basis of goodneighbourliness and to the quest for ways to reach the earliest political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Irrespective of the substantial divergence of opinions, the consultations also revealed certain elements of common views opening more favourable prospects for developing the dialogue between the two countries.

On the same day, A.G. Kovalev was received by Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SRV HELD 11-17 JAN

PM191901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] A wide range of questions connected with deepening economic ties between the USSR and the SRV on a multifaceted and mutually beneficial basis has been examined in Moscow. The 12th session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held here 11 through 17 January.

Session participants discussed progress in implementing the long-term program for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries and worked out recommendations aimed at further enhancing its effectiveness.

Questions concerned with providing assistance to Vietnam in developing the power, transport, agricultural, and other sectors of it's national economy were discussed. Fulfillment of mutual commitments regarding the supply of goods and payment was examined. Session participants paid special attention to further increase the efficient utilization of production capacities created as part of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. A list of priority facilities and cooperation topics on which the sides' efforts will be focused in the current 5-year period was agreed upon. Measures to speed up the construction of social, cultural, and consumer facilities and accomodation for workers and engineering and technical cadres in the SRV were drawn up. An accord was reached on developing long-term targeted cooperation programs, establishing direct ties between the two countries' enterprises and scientific establishments, and on setting up joint enterprises.

All-round development and deepening of bilateral economic, scientific, and technical ties and enhancement of their effectiveness in the spirit of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th Communist Party of Vietnam Congress, the commission session stressed, are in accord with the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and serve to strengthen fraternal friendship between the USSR and the SRV.

The session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding. A protocol was signed on its results.

The Soviet delegation was headed by V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese delegation by Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

ACADEMICIAN MARCHUK ON WORKING VISIT TO SRV

Meets Vo Nguyen Giap

OW151145 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, arrived in Hanoi for a working visit. He was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap expressed sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for their great assistance in developing Vietnam's scientific installations and training technical cadres for Vietnam.

At their meeting, both sides discussed measures aimed at continuously developing the cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese scientific organs.

Also present at the meeting were leaders of Vietnamese scientific organizations and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Kachin.

Meets Nguyen Van Linh

OW182351 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Academician Marchuk has ended his visit to Vietnam. He was received by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its overall aid to Vietnam.

During his visit, working meeting were held with top Vietnamese scientists on issues regarding development of cooperation between the two countries.

SRV'S TRAN QUYNH IN VLADIVOSTOK FOR TALKS

LD161017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0907 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Vladivostok, 15 Jan (TASS) -- Problems of the development of economic cooperation between the Maritime Kray (southern Soviet Far East) and Vietnam were examined today at a meeting between Dmitriy Gagarov, first secretary of the Kraykom, and a government delegation of the SRV. It is headed by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, the SRV's permanent representative of the CEMA.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY GROUP

LD171913 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, have met with a New Zealand Labour Party (NZLP) delegation, led by the party's president Margaret Wilson, at the CPSU Central Committee.

The head of the NZLP delegation handed over a personal message from the party's leader, David Lange, prime minister of New Zealand, to Mikhail Gorbavhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During a friendly conversation the two sides exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation and the state of affairs in the Asian-Pacific region in the light of the proposals which had been set out by Mikhail Gorbavhev in Vladivostok.

The proposals, which had dealt with the ensurance of peace and security in the region, received further development and concretisation in the Delhi declaration on principles for a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world.

The NZLP delegation were informed of the course of implementation in the USSR of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU for accelerating socio-economic development.

The delegation were told in detail about the Soviet Union's versatile activities aimed at implementing the Soviet programme of action to eliminate nuclear weapons by the turn of the century.

The delegation positively assessed the Soviet programme, proclaimed a year ago, and other Soviet initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for being the first among nuclear powers to sign protocols 2 and 3 to the treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

The two sides declared for the development of political, trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural contacts between the Soviet Union and New Zealand.

The two sides reaffirmed the CPSU's and the NZLP's desire to continue and deepen inter-party contacts in the interests of eliminating nuclear weapons as soon as possible and making the Pacific Ocean a zone of peace, good-neighbourliness and peaceful cooperation.

VANUATU INTENDS TO CONCLUDE FISHING AGREEMENT 'SOON'

LD151143 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo January 15 TASS -- Prime Minister Lini of Vanuatu reaffirmed today that the government of the small island republic in the South Pacific would firmly adhere to the ban on any port calls by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships.

The head of the Vanuatu Government, speaking at a press conference in connection with the visit to that country by the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, also stated an intention to conclude a fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union soon.

Walter Lini rejected attempts by the capitalist countries of the Pacific Ocean region and, first of all, by the USA and Japan to make Vanuatu abandon the development of mutually-beneficial contacts with the USSR.

PRESS CITED ON SINGLAUB PHILIPPINE ACTIVITY

PM151555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "United States-Philippines: Arrived on a Special Mission"]

[Text] Manila -- Philippine newspapers have published excerpts from "declassified documents" which they have received and which mention U.S. CIA activity in the archipelago.

To judge from these documents, the newspaper TRIBUNE writes, retired American Brigadier General Singlaub, CIA worker and former chairman of the World Anticommunist League, arrived in the Philippines last November to "rally all anticommunist forces and organizations" in that country together.

Another newspaper -- MALAYA -- reports that Singlaub has not yet left the Philipppines and is continuing his "rallying" operations. The newspaper writes that Singlaub is one of the organizers of gangs of Nicaraguan "contras" and has a direct bearing on the scandal of American arms deliveries to Iran and the use of profits from arms sales to fatten the Nicaraguan "contras."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DOBRYNIN VISIT TO GDR

Arrives in East Berlin

PM201241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Working Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Berlin on 19 January on a working visit.

He was seen off at the airport by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

Those present included G. Koenig, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

A.F. Dobrynin was met in Berlin by H. Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and G. Sieber, head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Section. Those present also included V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Received by Honecker

LD202013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Anatoliy Fedorovich Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Berlin on a working visit.

There was a detailed exchange of views on a wide range of questions on the international situation, and on bilateral relations. Views were identical on the questions discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were: Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Comrade Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

NIKONOV RECEIVES ROMANIA'S PACOSTE 20 JAN

LD210007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2217 GMT 20 Jan 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 20 January Comrade Nikonov received Pacoste, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister of Romania, at his request. They discussed questions of further deepening of Soviet-Romanian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the agro-industrial complex.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC 'DIFFICULTIES' EXAMINED

LD171552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Jan 87

[From the "Panorama" program, presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Text] Hungary entered 1987 with certain economic difficulties: The development of the country's national economy has slowed down, and a falling behind in the fulfillment of the programs outlined by the 13th MSZMP Congress was to be observed. The situation that has developed was seriously analyzed at the two latest plenums of the party Central Committee held at the end of last year, and also at the winter session of the State Assembly. Specific decisions were adopted.

So what are the Hungarian working people to do in order to overcome the difficulties that have arisen? I'll ask that question to our Budapest correspondent, Vladimir Stepanov. Come in, Budapest.

[Stepanov] Party documents note that first and foremost it is essential to improve the structure of the economy and to make it correspond to the objective conditions of the country. A special program, the aim of which is to cut unprofitable capacities and to improve low-profit enterprises, and also to expand and develop as much as possible those enterprises that are operating successfully, is now being developed. Of course, this process could give rise to somewhat painful social phenomena connected with the redistribution of labor resources, but there is evidently no other way. That is one task.

Another task, closely linked to the first, is to improve the system of management of the national economy. Plenum decisions say that it is essential to increase the interest of enterprises in the acceleration of scientific progress, in the modernization of capacities, and in increasing efficiency. The supreme party body considers an improvement in utilization of the potential offered by cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries also to be one of the most important national economic tasks. It is pointed out that it is essential to move on to new, more advanced and more progressive forms of cooperation, which include specifically the creation of joint capacities and enterprises.

WARSAW PRESS RELEASE ON NAKASONE VISIT RESULTS

LD170609 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw January 17 TASS -- A press release was circulated here on the results of the official visit to Poland by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the State Council, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The document points out that the sides expressed concern over the preservation of universal peace, emphasizing anxiety over the continued arms race. They pointed to the need for active actions to remove the danger of a nuclear disaster and to guarantee all nations conditions for peaceful development. The sides underlined the importance of Soviet-American relations for achieving these aims, noting that the Reykjavik summit had been a step in the right direction and an important event in East-West relations.

ARISTOV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR TALKS

LD210553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] A Soviet delegation has arrived in Paris to take part in the 21st session of the continuously operating mixed Soviet-French Commission for Scientific and Technical and Economic Cooperation. It is headed by Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade. At Charles de Gaulle Airport the delegation weas met by Michel Noir, minister delegate to the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON KOHL NEWS CONFERENCE

PM201103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 86 p 4

[TASS report under the "Rejoinder" rubric: "Behind the Screen of Demagoguery"]

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jan -- How does FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl assess the wide-scale disarmament program put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January last year and providing for the elimination of all nuclear weapons on the planet by the year 2000?

The answer to this question, put to the chancellor by a Soviet correspondent at a Bonn press conference, was naturally of very great interest to the numerous journalists assembled at the Bonn press center.

After all, the FRG is a state at the meetingpoint of the two antagonistic military-political groupings, has the world's highest density of deployment of nuclear weapons, is stuffed to bursting with chemical and other types of armaments, and has the continent's most powerful NATO land army. It would seem that Bonn should display special interest in liberating Europe from the nuclear weapons which hang like the sword of Damocles over the West Europeans and make them, and above all the FRG population, Washington's "nuclear hostages."

But the chancellor's reaction disappointed the journalists present in the hall. Instead of a specific reply to the question, Kohl launched into general, hackneyed discourses about how his government's aim remains "the safeguarding of peace with the least quantity of weapons," how Bonn is "the champion of the policy of small steps and a gradual approach to its aim," and how he is allegedly seeking "progress in the matter of disarmament." Here Kohl did not say a word about how it is precisely the leading figures of the notorious "steel helmet faction," that set the tone in his party, and who have openly ganged up against the specific accord, outlined at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, on the total elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Speaking of this meeting, Kohl sought to paint a deliberately rosy picture, keeping quiet about how the attainment of specific agreements there was hampered by the stance of the U.S. side, which was obstinate in its reluctance to abandon its "Star Wars" program. And, of course, the chancellor kept quiet about how it was Bonn which actively supported this program and is taking part in its implementation.

It remains to be hoped that after the political passions connected with preparation for the elections have abated in the FRG, the federal government may still return to a reconsideration of its attitude toward the disarmament problem and of the constructive peace proposals put forward by the USSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SAUDI OIL MINISTER

Meets With Aristov

LD201217 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 20 TASS -- Boris Aristov, foreign trade minister of the USSR, today met and talked with Hisham Nazir, oil and mineral resources minister of Saudi Arabia. Hisham Nazir informed Boris Aristov of the decisions by the 80th conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The sides exchanged views on the state and prospects for the world oil market.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD201904 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1824 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Saudi oil minister Hisham Nazir, who has arrived in Moscow on a short visit.

On behalf of OPEC, H. Nazir reported the efforts of that organization aimed at stabilizing the world oil market and supporting fair prices for oil.

In the Soviet Union, E.A. Shevadnadze stated, there is understanding and support for the wish of OPEC members and other states to consolidate their economic independence and to control their own national resources. In this context, the struggle to establish a new, world economic order on principles on equality, justice, and mutual benefit is of great significance.

During their discussion, E.A. Shevardnadze and H. Nazir discussed some issues concerning the international situation particularly related to the explosive situation caused by the lack of progress in achieving a comprehensive Near East settlement and the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict. The sides spoke in favor of the speediest possible cessation of that conflict.

E.A. Shevardnadze informed the Saudi minister about the new initiatives which are being undertaken by the Soviet Union and the DRA with the aim of political settlement around Afghanistan, and about the progress in implementing the program of national reconciliation which was brought to the fore by the Afghan leadership. Issues of bilateral relations were also touched upon.

The dicussion took place in a constructive atmosphere.

OFFICIAL ON SUPPORT OF IRAQ IN GULF WAR

JN160711 Kuwaiti AL-ANBA' in Arabic 13 Jan 1987 pp 1, 26

[Article by Salam Musafir]

[Text] Moscow -- A senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official has declared that the Soviet union will continue its support for Iraq in accordance with the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries, an agreement that covers military, economic, and cultural fields. He said Moscow hopes Iran will come to believe the war is futile.

Igor Yevechenko, deputy chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, in an exclusive statement to AL-ANBA', said the Soviet Union's relations with Iraq are growing and developing and that the strengthening of relations on all levels reflects the growth in these relations.

The Soviet official said Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow in December 1985 was an important step in the development of relations between the two countries. He added he was confident relations will develop in the future as well.

Answering a question about the reasons which prompted the Soviet Government to issue on 10 January a statement on the Iraqi-Iranian war at this particular time, Yevechenko said the Soviet Government had no special aim in issuing the statement at this particular time. He declared: Our stand on the conflict has been well-known ever since the outbreak of the war and we have declared that stand publicly as well as during meeting switch representatives of both countries.

However, Yevechenko asserted that issuing the statement at this particular time is connected with the escalation of the war and with the new Iranian offensive against Iraqi territory, a matter seriously exacerbating the conflict and expanding the war on various levels. He added: On the other hand, the statement was issued on the eve of the Islamic summit scheduled to be held in Kuwait in late January. Consequently, the Soviet Union hopes the statement will give all Arab states and world governments the opportunity to define their stand on the war. He also said: We do not seek only to define our stand, but we also seek to bring the two sides to the negotiating table and to resolve the conflict by peaceful means.

Asked if the Soviet Union will make new specific steps on ending the war, the Soviet official said his country has supported all steps by international organizations and mediation committees to end the war. He added: While Iraq has responded and continues to respond positively to peace calls and proposals, particularly recently, regrettably we do not see Iran taking a similar stand. He expressed the hope Iran would finally become convinced that the war is futile and does not serve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. Yevechenko said Iran's conditions for ending the war could not be implemented and, consequently, one cannot rely on any development in the Iranian stand. He added: Nevertheless, we hope the Islamic summit in Kuwait will carry out the desired role in ending the futile war.

Yevechenko said the Soviet Government's statement is a constructive step in the general effort to bring about a positive solution of the war. He expressed his government's satisfaction with Iraq's welcome of the Soviet statement. In his statement to AL-ANBA', Yevechenko added: Iraq is compelled to fight the war because it is being attacked by Iran.

The Soviet official said the Soviet Union's relations with Iran are relations of friendship. He said Iran is a neighboring country and therefore "we attach great importance to the development of relations with Iran." He added that friendship does not mean an identity of stands on all issues.

LENIN PROPOSAL FOR 'REMOVING STALIN' RECALLED

PM201055 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 3, 18 Jan 87 p 13

[Yegor Yakovlev article: "Farewell"]

[Text] Sixty-five year ago, in 1922, Vladimir Lenin dictated his political testament.

During the last weeks and days Lenin worked in his Kremlin office, despite headaches and being constantly aware that his health wasn't getting better or that it couldn't get better, aware that his illness was getting ready to strike at any moment. Lenin, one would suspect, knew a lot about the state of his health. It was not accidential that while looking through new books he took special interest in Engels' Political Testament. He asked the librarian to keep the book handy and added a note: "Keep on the shelf. Nov. 30, 1922. Lenin". November 30 and only a few days left for him to work in his study. The last day he worked there was December 12.

He wanted his doctors to tell him his real condition. In the autumn of 1918, the first night after he had been wounded, when they couldn't accurately count his pulse, he asked Doctor Veysbrod: "Is the end near? If so, tell me straight so I can take care of a few minor things." In 1922, too, feeling the first bouts of illness, he asked essentially the same question of the eye specialist, Averbakh: "I hear you are a good man; do tell me the truth, is this paralysis and will it get worse? What good would I be to anyone if I were paralyzed?"

He Had His Own Way [subhead]

The need to "take care of a few minor things" worried him again. Bedridden, his right arm and leg paralyzed, Lenin suddenly asked in the evening of December 23 to be allowed to dictate to a stenographer: Just for five minutes! He explained he was worried by one issue, and that he feared he wouldn't be able to sleep. Thus he started to dictate his "Letter to the Congress". "He stressed that repeatedly," recorded Volodicheva in the secretaries' log book. He was too late with the warning, however, the first dictation text had already been sent to Stalin the evening before. Volodicheva testified that Lenin had asked to keep these documents in sealed packets marked that they could only be opened by Lenin, or if he died, by Krupskaya.

He dictated despite his doctors' objections. He insisted that either they permit him daily dictation of his "diary" for at least a short time, or he would reject all treatment. The demand was strikingly categorical and was similar to a hunger strike which he could declare if he found himself in prison in a similar situation. By the way, making a request to the secretary of the Council of People's Commissars Fotiyeva in those days, he said: "If I were well and about..." Fotiyeva wrote that Lenin "obviously made a slip the first time he said it, but he then said it again laughing: 'If I were well and about, I could easily do all that myself'." The probable reason for his saying so was the strict regimen prescribed to him which was not always carried out very tactfully.

Krupskaya remebered: "Vladimir Ilyich was enduring his illness cheerfully the same as he had endured prison." Lenin had worked in prison - never losing a minute - despite the circumstances. This time around he rose above the circumstances that comprised his life. "I should make haste not to be caught napping by the illness," he said to one of his secretaries. And he was making haste. There were many very important things that worried him.

Lenin was permitted to dictate 5-10 minutes a day. Whenever he took a turn for the better the time was extended to 30-40 minutes. He managed to dictate also several long letters and five articles which were published right away in PRAVDA. March 6, 1923 marked a sharp deterioration in his state. Soon, reminisced Fotiyeva,

"... Shaken, through the window we saw Vladimir Ilyich being carried out on a stretcher and put into an auto to be taken to Gorkiy."

Pressing Issues [subhead]

Lenin believed that the letters he dictated could be his last ones and that lent them the nature of a political testament. But a testament, as we see it, is something projected into the future, to descendants. Lenin in fact was dealing with pressing issues of the day. He listed the urgent issues he planned to speak about at the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets but was not-able, or to discuss at the 12th Congress, which he did not live to see. He could only manage to make a draft of his address at the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets. There he wrote:

"More rapidly (1917-22)

"More slowly (1922-27??)"

There came a new long-range period of socialist construction. Like the previous one it could last five years, but it could be much longer, hence not one but two question marks. Dressed in military uniform verbs in the imperative mood [as published] receded into the past and came to be replaced by the civil "if possible" requiring wise gradualness, a thorough analysis of the events. Lenin devoted his last dictations to the expansion of cooperation and cultural construction, he said that the question of nationalities should never be treated formally, he, of course, insisted that the state apparatus be improved although he foresaw an objection "from those who urge that its present utterly impossible, indecently prerevolutionary form be preserved...."

In spring of 1918 he worked on the pamphlet "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government" which he first dictated and then started to write. At the time he was to answer the question: how to rule Russia? Having answered it, he turned to solving the problem in practical terms. Now he said in his last dictations: there came the time for a resolute turn, it was necessary to combine a well-regulated centralized government with expanding democracy everywhere in all spheres beginning from the life of the Soviets and up to the competition against private interests. Lenin's last letters and articles were transmitting capital to be taken possession of immediately because of failing this, negative phenomena, in modern parlance, would be unavoidable.

Where did Lenin advise us to begin? What, in his opinion, was the indispensable condition for the coming overhaul? [Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian on 18 January carries this article on page 13 rendering the word "overhaul" in Russian as "perestroyka".] I can't help using a word which is only too fitting to describe what was going on then and at this moment in this country.

The question he first raised in his dictation was one that gave him no rest: the necessity to make, in his words, "a number of changes in our political structure". The phrase is contained in the very first line of the first document "Letter to the Congress". He saw a turn in the policy, the very chances of its implementation, conditional on changes within the Party. The overhaul should be started by the Party. [paragraph continues]

As I'm writing this I feel as if what was happening 65 years ago and what is happening today were in the same timeframe. [Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian on 18 January carries this article on page 13 and renders the preceding sentence as follows: As I write I feel that I am losing the temporal dividing line between what was happening 65 years ago and what we are engaging in now -- Pishu i chuvstvuyu, chto teryayu grani vremeni, granitsy togo, chto proiskhodilo 65 let nazad i chem zanyaty my segodnya...]

Lenin suggested "an increase in the number of Central Commmittee members to a few dozen or even a hundred". Some people may start reasoning: can changes in the political system be equated with a numerical growth of the Central Committee? Lenin, by the way, proceeded from reality. His peculiarity, wrote Krupskaya, "lay in that he never deceived himself however deplorable the reality was...." The reality in fact was that the Party's stability came to be essentially dependent on the two members of the Central Committee - Stalin and Trotskiy. Lenin wrote: "I think relations between them make up the greater part of the danger of a split, which could be avoided, and this purpose, in my opinion, would be served, among other things, by increasing the number of CC members", bringing in a big group of workers.

He counselled that the workers admitted to the CC "should come preferably not from among those who have had long service in Soviet bodies, ...because those workers have already acquired the very traditions and the very prejudices which it is desirable to combat". In other words, these people would not be independent - they would only be taking sides. Lenin insisted on inviting those who would rely on their own experience and common sense without any prodding: "...Workers of a lower stratum than those promoted to work in Soviet bodies; they must be people closer to being rank-and-file workers and peasants...." Rather than promote them from second row seats to front seats, to boldly turn to the back seats.

Name by Name [subhead]

You can hardly find among the many thousands of documents published in V.I. Lenin's Collected Works any like the "Letter to the Congress" which would contain so detailed an analysis of characters and individual qualities of those who guided the Party. Why the "Letter"? Well, it was prompted by the very same reason for which he was worried over the great "influence of purely personal and incidental factors in our Central Committee".

He characterized every individual so deeply you've got to spend some time trying to grasp the meaning. He writes for example: "I shall just recall that the October episode with Zinovyev and Kamenev was, of course, no accident...." And continuing his thought he adds: "But neither can the blame for it be laid upon them personally...." How come? If those who did what they did cannot be blamed, what can they be blamed for? But five years earlier, on the eve of the October revolution, it was Lenin, who, learning that Zinovyev and Kamenev had divulged the decision on an armed uprising, demanded their immediate expulsion from the Party. Had the poignancy of differences and harshness of former assessments vanished with time? It hadn't!

People happen to make mistakes through lack of consideration or rashness. What Kamenev and Zinovyev did on the eve of the revolution did not result from rashness: they acted deliberately, from conviction. And this means, in Lenin's opinion, "neither can the blame for it be laid upon them personally, any more than non-Bolshevism can upon Trotskiy." And finishing by mentioning "Trotskiy's non-Bolshevism" because at the base of his world outlook and a heart Trotskiy never was a Bolshevik.

No positive qualities in the leaders could shield their weak points from Lenin. Take Bukharin - who "is not only a most valuable and major theorist of the Party; he is also rightly considered the favourite of the whole Party, but his theoretical views can be classified as fully Marxist only with great reserve, for there is something scholastic about him...".

As I read these stern assessments -- too stern for our times -- I think: those were the people with whom Lenin carried out the Revolution held out in the first years of Soviet government, won in the Civil War, and started the new economic policy. And it suggests a ready conclusion: the greater a leader's potentialities are, the wider is the circle of people he attracts and works with, argues and upholds the truth with, proves his case and actions.

Collision [subhead]

Lenin waged the most fierce ideological battles and exhausting political combats against those who were trying to tailor life according to phraseology, to bring the variety of real life in line with the ideal of barrack room order. Such collisions were taking place at the very end of his life. One of the men with many views and deeds he could not accept was Stalin. But why did things come to a head precisely at that period?

Stalin became Secretary-General in April. 1922. Soon Lenin was taken ill and remained in the town of Gorkiy till autumn. He could observe Stalin in the capacity of Secretary-General only after his return after his illness for a short time (74 days) before he again fell ill. This proved enough to state in the "Letter to the Congress": "Comrade Stalin, having become Secretary-General, has unlimited authority concentrated in his hands, and I am not sure whether he will always be capable of using this authority with sufficient caution."

Lenin was handicapped by his frequent ill health. He could not, as he did before, attend all the plenary meetings and sessions of the Politbureau, and, consequently, he could not influence decisions made at them. At times he had to argue against already passed decisions which he opposed in principle. A point in case is the draft resolution "On the Relations of the RSFSR with the Independent Republics". It had been prepared by a commission led by Stalin. It accepted Stalin's theses on "autonomization": all independent republics should be part of the RSFSR enjoying the rights of autonomous republics. Lenin alone managed to prove the fatal consequences of this plan. Referring to this in his dictations he said: "I think that Stalin's haste and his infatuation with pure administration, together with his spite against the notorious 'nationalist-socialism', played a fatal role here. In politics spite generally plays the basest of roles."

Likewise Stalin's spite showed also in what is called the "Georgian affair". A group of members of the Central Committee of the party in Georgia, not free from mistakes, had been subjected to illegal harassment. In Lenin's opinion, political responsibility for that rested squarely with Stalin. Lenin investigated the case personally until he was deprived of speech. And his very last document was addressed to Georgian Communists: "I am following your case with all my heart."

Thus Lenin arrived at a conclusion he formulated in his "Letter to the Congress": "Stalin is too rude and this defect although quite tolerable in our midst and in dealings among us Communists, becomes intolerable in a Secretary-General. That is why I suggest that the comrades think about a way of removing Stalin from that post...."

Lenin's letter was discussed at the 13th congress in delegations. The delegates believed Stalin, believed that he would take into consideration their critical remarks. But Stalin didn't. Lenin warned: Some people consider Stalin's personality flaw as "a negligible detail". But "it is not a detail, or it is a detail which can assume decisive importance". Lenin was right, tragically right.

A Sormovo worker once told Maksim Gorkiy: "Lenin often had to hold his heart by the wings." This is a very apt phrase. Circumstances and the conditions of the struggle compelled Lenin to be stern, implacable and relentless. He could be that way despite all his other feelings - despite his kindness. Others, in certain circumstances, can show sympathy and kindness, although this is a momentary overcoming of their own cruel nature.

AFP REPORTS 'MASSIVE PURGE' in KAZAKHSTAN

AU201046 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, Jan 20 (AFP) -- The director and manager of a Kazakhstan factory have been sentenced to death and two other staff given long jail terms after they were found guilty of extortion, the KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA daily reported Tuesday.

The local daily also said that a senior Kazakhstan official had been sacked for "abuse of power" in alloting apartments. All the sentences are part of a massive purge carried out after riots in the central Asian republic's capital of Alma-Ata last month, analysts said in Moscow.

The drapery factory chief and his staff were said to have taken 438,000 rubles (about 60,000 dollars) in bribes and given "large under-the-table" payments to a railway station chief who helped them with their transactions.

Factory director Kh. Bekmourzin and warehouse chief N. Ruzmetov were sentenced to death by a Soviet court. It was not known if the sentences have already been carried out.

A warehouseman, M. Ruzmetov was also sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to a 20 year jail term because of his age and his "deep repentance," the paper said. The paper did not say if the two Ruzmetovs were related.

Foreman P. Verevkine was given a 15-year prison sentence for his role in the affair. [passage omitted on last month's rioting]

'FIREBRAND' IN KAZAKHSTAN SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS

PM201509 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 87 p 4

[KAZTAG report under the rubric "From the Courtroom": "Firebrand Convicted"]

[Text] K. Rakhmetov, former Komsomol Bureau secretary of the Kazakh State University's Physics Faculty first-year students, disguised with demagogic talk his apoliticalness and the real face of the rowdy and hooligan he is. His true moral makeup was revealed during the Alma-Ata disturbances, in which he played an active part.

K. Rakhmetov had previously gotten away with drunkenness, fighting, and other unseemly actions. [paragraph continues]

He deliberately facilitated the excesses by inciting students to the flagrant violation of social order and insubordination vis-a-vis the demands of the voluntary people's patrol and the militia.

The Penal Division of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court, under the chairmanship of member of the republic's Supreme Court K.T. Kenzhebayev, examined the case in open session and, taking into account the heightened social danger of the crime committed, sentenced K. Rakhmetov under article 65 of the Kazakh SSR Penal Code to 7 years' imprisonment, which term to be served in an intensified-regime correctional labor colony.

For gross errors in the organization of the teaching and educational process the court handed down an intermediate order to the office of the dean and the Komsomol committee of the Kazakh State University's Physics Faculty.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted against A. Omarov, a student at the university, for giving false evidence on the case in question.

FOOD SUPPLY PANEL MEETS IN ALMA-ATA 10 JAN

PM201703 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee": "Unremitting Attention to Food Supplies"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the working group set up under the Central Committee for the prompt solution of the tasks of improving food supplies for the republic's population was held 10 January under the chairmanship of G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. It was remarked that in letters arriving at party and soviet organs working people are voicing their approval of the specific steps being undertaken now and in the recent past toward the correct, fair distribution of the available food resources and toward increasing the quantity and expanding the range of the food products on sale in the stores.

At the same time the session emphasized the need to pay daily attention to this vitally important problem, the need for a vigorous search and for the utilization of all opportunities and reserves for a substantial improvement in food supplies for urban and rural inhabitants. In particular, the Kazakh SSR Gosagroprom and the Board of the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz were instructed to increase the production of sausage products and smoke pork products from meat at commission prices and to organize their uninterrupted delivery to and sale in stores in the state and cooperative trade sectors. A consideration was expressed regarding the advisability of transferring control of the republic's market to the consumer cooperative system. With a view to saturating the markets with the products of field-crop cultivation and livestock raising and effecting a noticeable reduction in their market prices it was recommended that the Gosagroprom ensure the sale at the markets of not less then 30 percent of kolkhoz and sovkhoz agriculural products out of the total volume of production.

The construction of new and the reconstruction of existing storage premises for agricultural products must be one feasible way of improving the provision of foodstuffs. The task was set of commissioning during this year in Alma-Ata City additional storage areas for 40,000 tons of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. Corresponding work should be launched in the oblast centers and the republic's other cities and populated points.

The delivery of decentralized purchases [postavka detsentralizovannogo zakupa rpt zakupa] of both foodstuffs and industrial goods is in need of considerable improvement. The chairmen of oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms have been charged with tackling these issues directly.

It was recommended that analogous working groups for the prompt solution of the tasks of improving food supplies be set up under the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

TASS NOTES 3 KILLED, 'SEVERAL' INJURED IN GAS BLAST

LD201901 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 20 TASS -- Three people died and several were hospitalised when seeping gas from an underground pipeline under the Shosse Entuziastov Street exploded here today.

A commission has been set up to promptly supervise work to remove the consequences of the explosion and investigate its causes.

DIE WELT REPORTS ON 'UNREST' IN LATVIA

DW201345 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Report by "UU": "Latvian Youths in Riga Shout 'Soviet Russia Out'"]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- Resistance of nationalities in the Soviet Union against Russification is being shown by unrest in Latvia. It has been learned that about 300 youths demonstrated on the night of 27 December in the capital, Riga, shouting "Soviet Russia Out -- Free Latvia." That was reported by visitors who were in Riga at the time.

The young people has assembled at midnight after a rock music concert at Cathedral Square, from where they walked on Lenin Street to the "Latvija" Hotel, the biggest hotel in Riga. On Lenin Street, which was called Freedom Street before the occupation of Latvia, stands the 40 meters high monument to freedom, the symbol of free Latvia. Hotel "Latvijy" is the only hotel for Western visitors in Riga.

During the demonstration several militia vehicles were overturned. However, security forces maintained extraordinary restraint, probably to avoid greater incidents. [passage omitted]

FURTHER DETAILS ON MARCHENKO; HIJACKER COMMITTED

AU201612 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Paris, Jan 20 (AFP) -- A convicted Soviet hijacker has been sent to a psychiatric unit after 14 years in prison, an international support group said here Tuesday, while the widow of dissident Anatoliy Marchenko, who died in jail in December, accused the Soviet authorities of a cover-up.

The international committee for the release of Aleksey Murzhenko said Tuesday that he had been transferred to a psychiatric unit.

Mr. Murzhenko, who was jailed for 14 years by a court in Leningrad in 1970 for conspiring with nine others to hijack a plane to Israel, was released in June 1984 but rearrested a year later for failing to report daily to the police, a condition of his release. His support committee said he had failed to report because he was with his wife who was giving birth to a child, which later died.

Mr. Murzhenko and another accused, Yuriy Fedorov, who was jailed for 15 years, the only accused who were not Jewish, were also the only two to serve their full sentences.

The committee said that Mr. Fedorov had asked to emigrate but had been told that he could not leave the country for a period equal to the sentence he served.

Meanwhile the widow of dissident Anatoliy Marchenko, who died in jail last month, said Tuesday that the Soviet authorities have maintained total secrecy over the circumstances of the death in a bid to stifle the significance of his actions.

In an open letter received here on Tuesday, Larissa Bogoraz, who visited the Chistopol prison camp immediately after her husband's death on December 8, said he had been on a hunger strike demanding the release of all political detainees and better conditions for all prisoners. "This secrecy is an attempt to bury not only Marchenko's body but the entire meaning of his life, the meaning of his fight over the last months," she said. She said she believed he had ended his four-month hunger strike, as just before his death she received a letter asking for a food parcel.

Miss [as received] Bogoraz, who was not allowed to take her husband's body to Moscow for burial, said she was unable to find the real cause of his death. The senior prison doctor said he had died of heart failure, while a local neuropathologist, who saw her husband "just before his death," spoke of circulation problems "not linked to cardiac arrest."

Miss Bogoraz said that in any case the death was not natural, as Soviet authorities hold, adding that she had been prevented from seeing the death certificate, her husband's medical records, or the report of an autopsy. She also said the authorities had refused to give her a last letter from her husband, and said this was because "they are afraid it would reveal the circumstances of Anatoly Marchenko's last months."

YUGOSLAV PAPER INTERVIEWS B.N. YELTSIN

Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 86 pp 41-46

[Interview with Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, by Mirko Cekic and Nenad Briski: "A Fateful Fear of the Truth"; date and place not given]

[Text] "Three or four days before the end of the month I draw up a chart on which I enter all obligations for the coming month from hour to hour. This is a habit I developed earlier. When I began to work in Moscow I continued to draw up that schedule. This contained the information about what I would be doing when and where I would be. I did this both for my own sake and for others, so that they would know, for example, when I would be visiting some enterprise. In less than a year I visited about 60 enterprises.

"When I set off to one of the first visits to enterprises in accordance with the schedule on the chart, Viktor Vasilyevich, the head of the office, gave notice of the visit a bit in advance: that from such-and-such a time to such-and-such a time Comrade Yeltsin will be in your enterprise.

"I did not get there in a ZIL, but the way the workers traveled--by municipal transportation. I learned how the workers travel to work: along Stagnov Street, first by bus, then by subway, and then again by bus. I set out at 0600 and reached the office of the management at exactly 0715.

"But the management to whom my arrival had been announced had in preparation for the meeting mobilized the entire collective, and for an entire week everyone had been rubbing and scrubbing. This, of course, embittered me to the bottom of my soul. If disorder and dirtiness cannot be prevented, then cleaning should be done every day at the least. But to do this only because of the visit of the first secretary of the city committee--that is simply insulting and intolerable.

"After that I told the head of my office: 'Listen, from now on the schedule is a secret. We will announce the visit the same day, a half an hour before I set out we will give them a telephone call to say that we are coming to the enterprise. That way they will not be able to do any "primping."'"

This was the explanation given to us by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU and candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, as to why we could not take a picture of the densely drawn and filled schedule of his obligations for this month, and he showed us only the entry for Thursday, 16 October, 0900 hours -- interview for NIN.

To be sure, he received us a few minutes earlier in his small and modestly furnished office in Staraya Ploshchad No 6, and we stayed a bit longer than had been planned; but, as Boris Nikolayevich, it is said, works from 0800 hours until 2400 hours, he probably made up for that discrepancy.

A tall and handsome man of 55 (he played volleyball when he was young), he is winning becaue of his openness, broad smile, determination, and self-awareness. Some of the questions we had sent in mid-September and received written responses within 10 days or so. Last week we were notified that Boris Yeltsin had found 20 minutes in his overloaded schedule to receive us and to answer some follow-up questions. We talked for 40 minutes.

Last year Moscow was criticized because of a number of mistakes, lagging behind, and nonfulfillment of plans. Since Yeltsin took over the duty of first secretary less than a year ago, some new winds have begun to blow through the streets of Moscow. It is prohibited to demolish old buildings, so that what little is left of the old Moscow will be preserved. The new first secretary promised better health care and better municipal transportation. He has waged war against corrupt practices in trade. This summer stands selling refreshing drinks and tables and chairs appeared in the streets of Moscow.

Yeltsin showed that he meant business in the very fact that quite often he travels on municipal transportation and makes the rounds of the open-air markets and stores. It is said that one morning he was patiently waiting in line at some store, and when his turn came, he asked for 1 kg of veal. The clerk told him that there was no veal and they had not received any. Yeltsin asked to talk with the manager. The latter confirmed what the clerk had said.

Then he showed his credentials, and after that the manager acknowledged that meat was sold "under the counter." Before setting of on his "tour of inspection," that is, Yeltsin had inquired which stores had received veal that morning.

It is also said that he summoned all the secretaries of rayon committees to explain to them what he expected of them, and he gave them 2 days to think over whether they could meet those requirements, and then let him know -- better for them to leave on their own than to be removed. They say that some preferred to retire.

It is also said that in one meeting with the city "agitators" he responded to the criticism that he purchased Western suits by opening his jacket and showing the label of a garment factory in Sverdlovsk and at the same time warmly recommended the shoes produced by another factory in that same city.

B.N. Yeltsin graduated from the Ural Polytechnical Institute in Sverdlovsk. Between 1955 and 1963 he worked in his trade--first as a foreman, then site superintendent, chief engineer, and director of a design office.

Between 1968 and 1976 he worked in the Sverdlovsk Oblast Committee (he was enrolled in the party in 1961), and in 1976 he became first secretary. He was elected to the CPSU Central Committee in 1981; in 1984 he became a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and at the 27th congress this February he became a candidate member of the Politburo.

Along with the speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary, the speech made at that congress by Boris Yeltsin was remembered by the NIN correspondent as one of the most impressive delivered from the podium of the congress.

Having put on that occasion the question as to who was to blame for the insufficient oversight and concern about personnel policy, Yeltsin answered: "Who if not we the members of the Central Committee? Under the new conditions there is no place for inviolable authority, infallible leaders, and a double standard." Nor did he forget to be self-critical, and he added: "The delegates might ask me why I didn't say this back at the 26th congress? Let me be quite frank -- at that time I did not have the political experience and courage."

[Question] The first question which we put to B.N. Yeltsin had to do with the greater dynamism of life in all areas in the Soviet Union--economics, culture, intellectual affairs, and foreign policy, and we asked him to explain this dynamism.

[Yeltsin] On the basis of the experiences of our two countries, we are quite aware that it is wrong to imagine socialism as something cast in concrete and stationary. I will quote Lenin in this connection: "The bourgeois idea of socialism as something which is supposedly dead and ossified, which is given once and for all, is extremely false, since in reality the rapid, authentic, and truly large-scale forward movement begins, that movement which is taking place in all sectors of social and personal life and in which a majority of the inhabitants and then even the entire population become involved."

This forward movement, as experience is demonstrating, has not always been uniform. Leaps in development are inevitable under socialism as a response to those periodic revolutionary changes of direction which occur in the productive forces.

It seems that in Soviet society today those qualitative changes are taking place which are above all related to the fact that humanity as a whole ended another phase of the scientific-technical revolution as it moved out of the seventies and into the eighties, and that new phase has set new tasks which were previously unknown.

We would violate the truth if we spoke only about objective reasons that do not depend on our will and which have necessitated the abrupt acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development. Among the acute problems which Soviet society faces there are quite a few which have arisen through our own fault. Moreover, there has been postponement in resolving them, and that has made them still more acute.

The tasks which the Soviet people intend to perform over the next 15 years are truly formidable: We will be doubling the country's productive potential, essentially altering the character of labor, reordering people's way of life.... Incidentally, the Yugoslav comrades are probably aware of the decision of our 27th congress and the guidelines which it set. I would emphasize one circumstance, the most important one: As in all stages of our history, the Communist Party is taking upon itself the role of the vanguard, the heaviest burden of responsibility in understanding and performing the tasks whose time has already come. The main thing today is to create a new way of thinking so that we are able to make appropriate responses to the challenges of the times. It is a question here of mutual linkage of a new way of thinking in domestic and foreign policy. This in manifested above all in a democratic spirit, in consideration being given to the objective processes and interests of the real social forces. The awareness of the domestic problems which have accumulated and of the need to resolve them before all others so that our country can go forward with a confident stride is at the same time a factor which is conducive to taking new foreign policy initiatives of the USSR, which are so constructive.

We see that the practical steps which the Soviet Union is taking, and which -- if the partners in the negotiations respond with steps in the direction of a meeting ground -- could bring about a substantial reduction of international tension, reduced armament, and disarmament, are having an appreciable impact on the world community and the world public.

[Question] In recent days the attention of the entire world has been centered on the meeting between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Today, on Thursday, 4 days after that meeting, how do its results appear to you?

[Yeltsin] I would like to say that Mikhail Sergeyevich (Gorbachev) presented his first impressions at a press conference in Reykjavik. Following that, upon his return to Moscow, all the results of the meeting were carefully analyzed and taken up in a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and this was done very thoroughly, soundly, objectively, and comprehensively. Conclusions were adopted concerning the results of the meeting. Then Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke on Soviet television in order to inform our people. He also analyzed in detail the very course of the meeting. He even conveyed some of the drama of the meeting--for example, that the fourth round of talks had not been envisaged, but the need for it arose during the summit meeting since there was a very great desire to achieve agreement. A very great desire. That last meeting lasted 4 hours and 5 minutes. The press conference was postponed three times.

But unfortunately this was not successful. The first emotional reaction was, of course, very strong and, of course, embittered.

However, after the entire analysis we concluded that an important opportunity has now emerged for conducting further negotiations from a different point of departure.

That is, not from the level of the unsuccessful Geneva talks, but starting with the issues on which agreement has been reached. On the 50-percent reduction, say, of strategic weapons. Earlier, as you know, there were disagreements about the makeup of those weapons. We made a concession. We did not wish to dispute the issue -- just let the present composition be cut in half. That is an agreement already, and an important one. And that is why we proposed that the quantity of those weapons be cut in half in the first 5 years, that they be completely destroyed over the next 5, and that over those 10 years neither side have the right to stray from the 1972 agreement on antimissile defense. Those are two exceedingly inportant agreements, and they are related to one another.

And second, with respect to medium-range missiles. We have finally succeeded for the first time in agreeing to destroy all (medium-range missiles) in Europe, although there have been talks about levels, sublevels, sequences, and stages of reduction -- we did nevertheless reach agreement.

To be sure, they related this to Asia. We even consented to that; that is, we consented to reduction of the number of missiles in Asia as well, for it to remain at the level of 100 missiles from each country, while in Europe they would be destroyed (all medium-range missiles). In this way all of Europe would be without nuclear weapons.

At one time there was the issue of Great Britain and France -- would their weapons be included in the total balance? Now we have consented to their being excluded from the total balance. Both alternatives were proposed at one time by the Americans.

We have also reached agreement on the forces in advance bases, and we have agreed as well to freeze production and deployment of missiles with a range less than 1,000 km and also to begin negotiations on those missiles. This is an extremely important agreement, and humanity would breathe easier if such an agreement were concluded. Humanity would breathe easier because it would have tangible evidence that the nuclear threat is no longer hanging over its head.

But in all of this, along with this immense reduction, which is no longer partial, but global, we have to be certain that the Americans will not retain for themselves something that would threaten our security. Naturally, we cannot allow weapons to be tested in space which could also be used for offensive purposes. What would that look like if we were without weapons and we had American (space) nuclear weapons over our heads? That is not allowable.

As far as the third question (space weapons) is concerned, we feel that the entire world is now embittered and disturbed, and it seems to me quite clear that it is in a mood to influence the American Administration to rethink its position.

We even honored the President's promise which he made to the American people that he would engage only in research. We even consented to that: alright, engage in research, that can be monitored, but do not leave the laboratory.

Do not conduct research above us.

We believe that the American Administration will reflect on this issue and that the American people should have its say on this. In fact it is already speaking; along with others there are senators and there are congressmen who are speaking. America is now in ferment. Of course, the extreme right, the military-industrial complex, is saying "Bravo, Reagan," since he was so firm, he remained firm on his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), while others, realistic politicians and ordinary Americans, are saying what is in fact the case: That a very, very good opportunity was missed to go so far as later to truly pass on to complete destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

[Question] What is the mood in Moscow at the present time?

[Yeltsin] We Communists are optimists. We got together here in the city committee, we agreed to go out into the work collectives, not to allow a pessimistic mood to set in with the people, so that they do not think that it was all in vain. No, on the contrary, if we achieved progress on too essential issue, then now we should fight for a full agreement, for the entire package which we proposed in Reykjavik.

Our disposition at present is not that we have to urgently prepare some counterweapon or some sort of weapons against SDI. No, we will first of all be using our political and diplomatic channels, a struggle waged in terms of people. The hope remains that the American Adminstration will change its position. Whether that will be during this presidency or the next one, that is up to them.

[Question] Yes, that completely explains the Soviet positions.

[Yeltsin] Of course, the first emotional reaction was a desire to slam the door...great indignation because of such obstinacy.

[Question] That is why we asked you what you are thinking now, 4 days later?

[Yeltsin] Yes, that is correct. A thorough analysis has not been made without emotions.

[Question] Emotions are not much use in politics.

[Yeltsin] Mikhail Sergeyevich restrained himself even while he was there...at the press conference, however difficult it was for him.

[Question] Now after these world issues let us go back to domestic Soviet preoccupations. In your speech at the 27th congress you said: "Why are the same problems always discussed from one congress to the next?" What is there to persuade us not that this time the reform, which was referred to at the 27th congress, will be carried through to the end?

[Yeltsin] I am an optimist by nature. But when we speak specifically about the question you have put, then the guarantee is that the congress provided a strong impetus for restructuring all of our effort and reordering the way we think about things. Not only has the party put the right name on the negative things that happened in the past, but it has also analyzed their causes and drawn the lessons of truth, sometimes rather bitter truth, having overcome the "fateful fear of the truth," to use Lenin's phrase.

One of those lessons, as is well known, lies in the fact that an economic reform does not yield benefits if it stops halfway, if it comes down to a compromise, to an attempt to paint the car instead of replacing the worn-out engine. We have attempted in the past to introduce economic methods into the purely command method of managing the ecnomy, and then, as in the case of the transplants, the incompatibility of the tissue became evident, and the new tissue was rejected. Now we intend to follow through to the end, although we realize that this will not be so simple. After all, the restructuring has to begin with us ourselves, and that is something which differs essentially from finding those who are to blame for the mistakes that have been made.

Incidentally, now that we are on this subject, we cannot fail to be impartial. The social atmosphere following the congress itself confirms that this kind of restructuring is going more slowly than we would like, but it is not coming to a stop.

[Question] A new generation of politicians is now active in Soviet public life. What in your opinion does it now offer to the Soviet Union and to the Soviet people? Do these people represent a guarantee that the changes you are aiming for will take place?

[Yeltsin] First something about the very phrase "new generation of politicians." It is true that recently there has been a significant replacement of party, soviet, and economic cadres. This does not mean that any exceptional situation has come about. This is a natural process and it would not be good for it to stop.

But I would not say that the replacement is taking place according to the criterion of age groups. Work abilities, the way of thinking, and methods of operation are being put in the first and most important place, not the information on the personal identity card. The profound processes which have begun to take place in the country require of people, the leaders especially, a major reorientation. And it is a question of who will be able or will not be able to accomplish that.

The Soviet people fully accept and support the problem of practical actions to accelerate socioeconomic development which was adopted by the 27th party congress. I can judge this even by personal impressions in numerous encounters and conversations, frequently informal, with the inhabitants of Moscow and other cities. In this program adopted by the congress people are heartened above all by the fact that priority is given to questions of social welfare, to improvement of the people's well-being. Success in the economy is not an end in itself, but the most effective means of performing those tasks. It is clear that if the program which has been proposed to the people is in line with the people's aspirations, if the people supports that program and accepts it as its own, then this is the foremost among the primary guarantees that it will be implemented.

[Question] It is no secret, however, that there is opposition to the current course. Why is this happening, and what are the sources of that resistance?

[Yeltsin] Every action evokes a reaction, that is a law of physics. Accordingly, there is an action! Changes favorable for society as a whole must also hurt some people -- and they hurt those who have lived pleasantly and comfortably in stagnant situations and have taken advantage of an undeserved privilege at the expense of others. People have a hard time reconciling themselves to a loss of privileges. We are freeing ourselves of such people, but it is not just a question of them.

There are people who do not adapt, but who merely adjust. There always have been and there are various "troubadours," who are the first to start crowing. And the cause is discredited because such troubadours are once again taking part (in the present reorganization). That in itself creates the basis for skepticism in those people who see the gap between words and deeds. We are trying to free ourselves of that legacy, and that is why we are posing stricter requirements, on party officials above all. We are likewise trying to keep matters of personnel policy from being a secret under seven seals. There is no upper limit on criticism, nor any limit on the public scrutiny of proceedings. Party members bear the primary responsibility for this.

[Question] The question of the relation between democracy and socialism is a very urgent one in the world today. Much is also being said about this in the Soviet Union. We conceive a strengthening of the role of the public as a form of democratization of public life. How do you look on that problem, and what have been the first results of that policy?

[Yeltsin] Democracy is healthy and clean air, and only in such air is it possible for the socialist social organism to live fully and to develop. The main line of the effort of our party in this area is the further democratization of society and greater intensification of the self-government of the people.

What do we mean by this?

Communist social self-management is a programmatic goal of the CPSU. However, social self-management of the people, as we conceive it, begins to develop to some degree even under socialism, in line with the development of the democratic principles of the socialist theory of the state. This is manifested above all in the development of social self-management on the basis of the soviets, which we consider both governmental and social bodies at the same time. Second, in the ever greater influence of public organizations and collectives of workers on the entire activity of enterprises and production associations and the agencies of government authority, on politics. Third, in the public's fight against manifestations of bureaucracy in the work of government bodies. The weapons of that struggle are the system of oversight which is exercised by the mass public organizations and by the use of various channels for expression of public opinion.

The representation of workers in management is impressive. For instance, 2.3 million people have been elected soviet deputies at all levels. But today it is no longer enough for us to be content with those numbers, though they are very high. Involvement of large numbers of people is in this case not an end in itself. The party is appealing for what has been done and what is being done in this area to be judged not by the standards of yesterday, but by the magnitude and complexity of the new tasks.

[Question] You also presented at the congress an interesting opinion about the need for a clearer division between party and government positions. What has been achieved along those lines?

[Yeltsin] That is what we should aim for. Party authorities should be agencies for political leadership -- Lenin talked about that. Our party has always been working in that direction, but in recent years there has been a considerable blending of these functions, and it is not clear exactly who is working for whom. There is a need, then, to define who is responsible for what more clearly.

But this is not a simple matter. After all, some bodies, and they include, say, the soviets, as it has been shown, are not willing to take on the rights which we are now granting them. In many respects they are unprepared for this.

A law has also been adopted to augment the role of the soviets. It is aimed at further democratization of our society. That democratization is under way in all the areas of public life, in the party, in the trade unions, and every where in general.

Let us take Moscow, for example -- in our city there was a demand in the rayon soviets for the trade sector to be placed in their jurisdiction, since now along vertical lines it is subordinate to the main trade administration under the executive committee of the city soviet.

When we adopted this decision for all trade systems to be placed in the jurisdiction of rayons and to establish rayon (trade) associations, those who had demanded so loudly that they be granted these rights now said: perhaps it is not such a good idea. That is, along with the rights there also come obligations. We will demand that those who do not fulfill their obligations are made accountable.

But this is a process which cannot be carried out with a single decision or a single law. That is why it is no simple matter and why a persistent effort is required. Personnel need to be strengthened, those able to take on these tasks need to be trained so that we gradually pass on to them the burden now being carried on the shoulders of the party.

[Question] Moscow is the capital of one of the largest states in the world. How do you feel in the role of the first person of such a city?

[Yeltsin] I am categorically against any leaders of party committees being put forth as miracle workers when this at the same time plays down the collective intelligence--the most important implement of our party. There is a cure for this -- the constant oversight of the work being done by everyone from above and from below.

This oversight is not a mere formality. Modesty must become the ideal in work and in behavior, the "leader syndrome" must not be allowed to emerge in relations with people.

[Question] How do you explain the fact that in recent years Moscow has been lagging behind in such areas as housing construction, municipal services and utilities, and investment processes?

[Yeltsin] For many years, unfortunately, many of those things did not lie in the "zone of criticism" in the city. Speeches on matters of principle concerning the party and soviet leadership of Moscow were not encouraged, to put it mildly. The unsolved problems were cloaked in silence. Complacence flourished and the belief that Moscow was a model city and that everyone should learn from Moscow and that it itself had no one to learn from. The result: the capital's lag behind other Soviet cities with respect to a number of important parameters.

How did that come about? The capital today has a population of 8.7 million people, although according to the master plan for the city's reconstruction which was adopted in the early seventies the population in 1990 was supposed to be 7.6 million. [paragraph continues]

However, housing construction has been proceeding according to the old standards, and at the same time not all the investment projects have been completed. This has, of course, made the housing problem more acute. The same thing has happened with municipal transportation, services, and trade. Neither the "exceedingly numerous" Muscovites nor the 2 or 3 million people from other areas who come into the city every day were taken into account when the infrastructure was planned.

With respect to capital investments per 1,000 inhabitants over the period from 1965 to 1985 Moscow has dropped from 5th place in the RSFSR to -- 44th. And so on. There has been serious concern about the state of the architectural shaping of Moscow's historic center, within the Sadovaya ring. There has been discussion of creating a protected zone, but at the same time, given the large-scale construction of housing complexes and units -- "monastery cells," buildings have been destroyed which had artistic and historic value, and the modern "boxes" were thrust into those areas. Many of these mistakes could have been avoided if the broad public and taken part in dealing with these issues. This is the reason why we are striving today for every issue of any importance concerning the fate of the city to first be taken up with the people of Moscow.

Beginning with the present 5-year plan we are striving to correct that situation. We will not manage to do everything, but we are hoping that we will come close to solving the main problems. Our calculation is that the capital will have a population of 9.5 million in the year 2000. We took that number as the basis in drafting all our plans. We are supposed to provide every Moscow family a separate housing unit with standard conveniences by the year 2000. That is not an easy task. After all, even today about 1 million Muscovites are living in "communal" dwellings and there are about 800,000 people more in the records and on lists of people who by our standards do not have the living space they should have.

New residential neighborhoods will be accepted (this is already the case) only when the infrastructure has been built -- schools, stores, hospital, and institutions for recreation and entertainment. In short, our plans are ambitious, but realistic. I might repeat--they can be fulfilled only with everyone's active participation. Having frankly weighed our capabilities, we called upon the all-union ministry to help us. They were forthcoming. And the last thing is that Moscow today will not be so much teaching others as learning from other cities which have gained experience in solving the complicated problems of development. As far as that goes, we are interested in Belgrade's experience. We know that you also have some similar problems.

[Question] You stroll in the streets of Moscow, you go in the stores, you travel by public transportation. What are your impressions?

[Yeltsin] I have nothing to say about "strolling."

[Question] That is what we have read.

[Yeltsin] In DER SPIEGEL?

[Question] I do not know. It was in the foreign press. It seems to me that it was in LE MONDE.

[Yeltsin] Yes, it was also in LE MONDE.

[Question] We are interested in your impressions, conclusions.

[Yeltsin] I do not like that word "stroll." It is not a question of recreation. This is an "observation that is part of my job." The Western press gives this a somewhat sensationalistic tone. Perhaps there is some basis for their having written in that manner, since cases of this kind have as a rule been rare or nonexistent. It is difficult for me to say what the earlier practice was.

I consider this to be the normal thing, an altogether ordinary part of my job and no special event at all. That is the main thing. Why would it be unusual to go to a factory and talk to the people, to a brigade in the streetcar barn, at the fairgrounds, on the street, in the subway, in a bus? That is our normal life, and this should not be considered any sort of unusual event. This is fundamental to our present restructuring; it ought to become the norm in our lives. People simply want those ordinary meetings, informal, simple, and face-to-face.

Sometimes there are heated discussions, but that severity is also overcome in these meetings. I put a great deal of stock in personal contacts, since the sincere approval or disapproval of what we are doing can be seen in people's eyes. It is difficult to sense that through official channels. But when you are surrounded by 100 or 200 people and you carry on a conversation for 1.5 hours, then you can sense where your weak points are, what it would be good to do. Intercourse with people is the best barometer.

[Question] There was also talk at the congress about the importance of a moral renewal, and within that framework mention was made of doing away with privileges. What is being done in Moscow in that area?

[Yeltsin] There was talk at the congress about social justice, since it does not exist everywhere. As far as Moscow goes, the reference is not merely to the city committee, the reference is also to the managers of enterprises, where there are many breaches.

But what have we done as a city committee? We have abolished the stores for special supply of the city committee, rayon committees, and city soviets. We abolished them.

Then we analyzed how the managers in the enterprises were living. All kinds of things take place. We established, for example, that there are four categories in subsidized factory dining halls: the workers are one category, plant superintendents are another category, the director's deputies are a third, and the director himself is the fourth. Each category eats separately. Now we have done away with all those partitions. That way the director did not know how things were in his workers dining room. I have been in one of those dining rooms, I sat with the workers for a long time, and they told me that the director had never come down into the dining room. Yet he has been a manager there for a long time, 15 years. There are extreme cases like that.

It is very important that the leader and manager be modest (you might hear in Moscow that as soon as B.N. Yeltsin took up his duties he did away with the separate room in which the highest official of the Moscow party organization had up until that time taken his meals and began to take his meals in the same dining hall as all the other people who work in the city committee.

This line has to be pursued very persistently. The leader's modesty, his constant contact with people, is important; he must not be different from the moral and social point of view. We have also forbidden leaders to allow their wives to use official cars to go to the market. Here again it is important to display modesty. It is not just a question of the prestige of the leader, but also of the prestige of the party.

Of course, that is only the beginning. We are not boasting about success. This is a matter for persistent struggle. We are being strict in pronouncing penalties and expulsions from the party, we are making changes in personnel. We are analyzing and when we see that a man is unable to meet the new requirements, that his work does not conform to the requirements of the congress, we replace him, and we do not worry much about what is said in the Western press, which is accusing us of some kind of "purge," a campaign against personnel.

We are working very objectively, and we deal with every case very carefully. We bear in mind all the attributes of the person we are replacing, but some people simply cannot adapt to the new requirements. In terms of their abilities, their character, their personal attributes, and ethics, they are unable to lead. The renewal of personnel is quite extensive.

[Question] Down through history the most important battles have been the battles for Moscow. What is Moscow's role in the battle being waged today for the renewal of Soviet society?

[Yeltsin] With its problems, its prospects for development, because of its special status as a large administrative, industrial, and cultural center, and simply as the largest city in the country, Moscow cannot but call attention to itself. This is understandable -- the pace of life is set by Moscow. We want to return to our city that authority in all things, since it is expected of the capital, and we would like to believe that it is not without basis, we would like it to be an example in very bold and rapid changes in production, in management, in the way public organizations operate, in party activity, and in the sphere of social welfare.

TALYZIN COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON RESTRUCTURING

WA211716 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 86 p 2

[D. Valovoy interview with Gosplan First Deputy Chairman S.A. Sitaryan: "Reorganizing the Management Mechanism" -- first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. Implementing the policy of reorganization and the acceleration of socioeconomic development, it has been possible at the start of the 5-year plan to overcome the lengthy decline in the economic growth rate. Many plan targets were surpassed in 1986. A number of efficiency and quality indicators improved. But these are only the first steps on the paths of a rebuilding of the economy. The Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress posed the task of a profound restructuring of the economic mechanism and the creation of an integral, efficient and flexible management system permitting in practical work the fuller realization of the possibilities of socialism. To elaborate specific measures the USSR Council of Ministers set up the Management, Planning and Economic Mechanism Improvement Commission headed by N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

The editorial office asked S.A. Sitaryan, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan and deputy chairman of this commission, to describe how the elaboration and implementation of measures for a radical reform of management are going and to answer questions suggested by the readers' mail.

[Valovoy] Stepan Aramaisovich, describe the goals and tasks set by the commission and its powers.

[Sitaryan] The reorganization of the economic mechanism and the entire system of management under the conditions of our country with its large-scale and complex economy is a difficult business requiring careful study of accumulated experience and also the opinions and proposals of broad strata of the working people, specialists and practicians, the recommendations of science and experiments. A commission made up of a number of deputy chairmen of the USSR and RSFSR councils of ministers, central economic department leaders and prominent scientists was set up to coordinate this responsible work and formulate proposals.

The main area of the commission's work is raising the scientific level of management of all sectors of social production and finding the optimum combination of centralized management and the extensive economic independence of the associations, enterprises and organizations and the broadening of the rights of the local soviets. The commission is also dealing with the preparation and confirmation of new model and sectoral procedural and normative acts. It is examining the measures drawn up by the ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to perfect the forms and methods of management, giving the "go-ahead" for economic experiments and studying their results in order to issue them with a pass into practice.

Through the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers we are preparing in conjunction with the ministries the transition of the associations and enterprises to the new management conditons.

Considerable work was performed on the preparation of the draft USSR Socialist Enterprise (Association) Act.

[Valovoy] The commission truly has big rights. At the same time, however, the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum observed that the promising results of experiments are still having a hard time blazing a trail for themselves into practice and that we often pass when it comes to their extensive dissemination.

[Sitaryan] The commission has drawn the appropriate conclusions and stepped up work on ascertaining what has really commended itself in the experiments which have been conducted and could be applied in practice. There are two main areas in its activity.

The first is expansion of the sphere of the application of new methods. Thus in accordance with a government decision, as of 1 January 1987 all industrial enterprises will switch to the new conditions of management verified in the course of the so-called broad-based economic experiment. Transport, communications and consumer service will operate in the new way. New management methods are being introduced in construction also.

[Valovoy] And the second area?

[Sitaryan] The second area envisages an extension and strengthening of cost accounting relations horizontally and vertically, that is, perfecting the mechanism of complete cost accounting.

[Valovoy] Do you refer to the economic experiment which is being conducted in the AvtoVAZ Association and Sumy Scientific-Production Association named M.V. Frunze?

[Sitaryan] Yes.

[Valovoy] What is there that is new that the results of these experiments have brought to development of management methods?

[Sitaryan] The experiment in Togliatti and Sumy initiated a new stage in the restructuring of the economic mechanism -- transition to self-financing. The commission studied its results in detail and prepared proposals concerning the transition of the enterprises of a number of sectors to full cost accounting as of 1 January. As is known, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the corresponding decrees in this connection. These methods will be perfected in the practice of enterprises of union ministries: the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, Ministry of Automotive Industry, Ministry of Maritime Fleet and Ministry of Trade and also 36 associations and enterprises of other sectors.

Profit and the normative method of its distribution between the state, sector and enterprise has been made the basis of the financially autonomous activity of these labor collectives. Under the conditions of self-financing the introduction of payments and deductions from profit not provided for by legislation is not allowed. [paragraph continues]

Through confirmed stable quotas the residual profit goes to supplement in-house funds -- production development, science and technology, socio-cultural measures and housing construction and also material incentive.

One further innovation: The ministries are prohibited from confiscating and redistributing profit among other enterprises of the sector, as was frequently the practice previously.

As of the coming year enterprises and organizations of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Consumer Service will switch to self-financing and the residual method of income distribution. A closer dependence between the end results of work and its remuneration is being established experimentally at enterprises of Belorussia's light industry also and in trade and geological organizations.

The basis of the financially autonomous activity of these enterprises will be income, directly dependent on which will be made not only the production and social development of the workforce but also remuneration of the workers. This will be self-financing in practice actively prompting the workforce both to assume a somewhat heavier burden and perform work more efficiently.

[Valovoy] What is the most fundamental difference of the new system of management?

[Sitaryan] The system unites a number of subsystems, in each of which there are novelties. For this reason a simple answer is difficult. What is common for them is the replacement of administrative methods of management by economic methods. Long-term stable economic quotas calculated on the basis of the 5-year plan or made a part of it are made the basis of planning. Resources for development of the enterprises and material incentive are being tied in closely with the end results of economic activity. The calculation here is simple: The departments which are operating better will obtain more resources for retooling, modernization, material encouragement of the workers and the solution of social problems.

It is the quotas which are becoming a principal lever of centralized plan-based management and the realization of socioeconomic policy, given a reduction in the number of directively confirmed indicators.

The sphere of normative planning is being expanded appreciably. Higher demands are being made of the departments in respect of the development of differentiated quotas and their stability.

In a word, the fundamental changes in the essence of management and planning are also demanding a fundamental turnabout in the style of work. Accomplishing this straight off is difficult. The results of the first year of the 5-year plan show that a good start has been made, and we need to speed up the movement in this direction.

[Valovoy] To what extent is it proving possible to overcome the domination of the "gross"? This was discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress and at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. PRAVDA articles have adduced many examples in this connection.

[Sitaryan] Under the new management conditions there has been an appreciable easing of the negative influence of the "gross" on the economy. Responsibility and incentive for fulfillment of the quotas per the product list and selection and for a rise in product quality are growing sharply.

However, we have not yet succeeded in completely overcoming the negative influence of the "gross". Work in this direction continues. Proposals that the growth of the production volume and also labor productivity be computed per actual net product, which is defined as the difference between the price of the product and cost of material expenditure, are being studied to this end. Testing of this indicator will begin as of next year at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry.

In addition, the negative influence of the "gross" will be curbed considerably by the introduction in industry as of 1 January as the main valuation indicator of the 100-percent fulfillment of contract commitments. The possibility of product list changes in favor of the most profitable products will thereby be completely closed off. Fulfillment of this indicator will be stimulated considerably.

[Valovoy] It must be stated as yet that in 11 months the total industrial product compared with the corresponding period of last year increased 4.9 percent, which was more than planned, while at the same time, however, almost one-third of associations and enterprises failed to cope with the contract commitments. As a result there was supply shortfall in necessary products of R7.6 billion.

[Sitaryan] Yes, in many sectors "preferential" percentages still operate. The contract supplies plan has been fulfilled 98 percent, say, and one can rank with the pacesetters and receive a bonus. Within the compass of the 2 percent it is possible to change the product list, manufacture over and above the plan more profitable products and fail to fulfill the quota in respect of various laborious "small fry". This loophole will be closed as of 1 January 1987. Only the complete fulfillment of the contracts will be the basis for the balancing of the economy and the stable and rhythmic nature of the work not only of each enterprise but the entire national economy.

But the accomplishment of this task will depend not only on the enterprise. It is connected with the work of the material-technical supply authorities and transport enterprises. As of the coming year they will switch to the new management conditions, which are intended to increase the supply and transport workers' interest and responsibility in fulfillment of their commitments and the more precise organization of the entire process of movement of commodities from producers to consumer. A highly promising area of an improvement in the entire business of the material-technical suply of enterprises is wholesale trade, which, as the overall balance of the economy develops, will serve to create a reliable basis for the broadening of enterprises' economic independence.

[Valovoy] It is well known that several versions of the organization of complete cost accounting are being perfected in economic practice. What are their particular features.

[Sitaryan] Truly, experience has shown that one system cannot be employed here, there and everywhere. What is good for industry may not produce results in other spheres. [paragraph continues]

The modus operandi of large production outfits cannot be mechanically transferred to mid-sized and small enterprises. I have already mentioned the singularities of the experiment in the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. There the wage fund will be formed through a quota in relation to actual net profit (instead of normative net profit). Closer dependence between the end results of work and its remuneration is being established experimentally at enterprises of light industry and consumer service of Belorussia and also in trade and geological organizations. There the remuneration fund will be formed through a quota from income remaining at the enterprises' disposal after the obligatory payments or through the so-called residual method of income distribution. This approach would seem promising for small enterprises, where the workforce has an opportunity to exert a more direct influence on end results. It is primarily a question of sectors connected with the production of consumer goods and services.

[Valovoy] Making the decision is, as they say, only half the matter. It is necessary to strive to ensure that what is new and progressive be put into practice more rapidly. Does the commission possess the rights necessary for this?

[Sitaryan] Absolutely. Work on the solution of any problem does not end with the adoption of the corresponding government decision. We are keeping a close watch on the progress of preparation for work under the new management conditions. We regularly receive the reports of ministries and departments, republic commissions and associations already working in the new manner. Members of the commission regularly visit the localities and talk with workers and team leaders and directors.

The commission recently received reports from the ministries on the readiness of their enterprises for the transition as of 1 January 1987 to work on the principles of full cost accounting and self-financing. Such readiness exists, as a whole. Long-term economic quotas have been established for the enterprise; they have new procedural and normative documents and a great deal of explanatory and organizational work has been performed. But this is, as they say, as a whole. A check has shown this work has been dragged out at some enterprises. In addition, not all members of the labor outfits have a sufficiently clear idea of the aims and essence of the new methods and their responsibility and interest in the achievement of high work results by the whole enterprise. After all, this is a very important condition for success. The experience of the progressive enterprises is convincing testimony to this. Specifically, the experience of work on a collective contract of Glavmosoblstroy Trust 18, which is headed by Hero of Socialist Labor N. Travkin, is of particular interest.

[Valovoy] What, do you believe, are the most typical difficulties of those starting to work in the new manner which would be taken into account by those who will embark on this path in the new year?

[Sitaryan] Timidity in overcoming former stereotypes of economic thinking. The old approaches to the solution of questions without due scientific substantiation have, as the experience of the pioneers shows, become quite deeply rooted, and breaking with them is difficult and painful. In a number of cases, people do not know how to avail themselves of the new, broader rights in full, and there is a lack of modern economic competence. The new procedural documents and quotas are in places being conveyed to the enterprises inopportunely. The necessary explanatory work in the labor outfits concerning the impending changes has not been performed everywhere.

For this reason, we have paid particular attention to supervision of the preparations for the transition of industrial enterprises to the new management conditions as of 1987. The leaders of 15 ministries, including the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, USSR Ministry of Gas Industry, USSR Ministry of Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet and others, reported to the commission in November-December. A number of unsolved questions was ascertained, and it was necessary to promptly adapt the economic mechanism which was being set in motion. In accordance with a program elaborated by the USSR Central Statistical Administration and the USSR Gosplan, we conducted a random survey of how the main provisions of the new economic mechanism were being applied in practice. This afforded an opportunity for promptly adopting a decision in its extensive dissemination.

[Valovoy] How do the new methods take account of an increase in the quality of the manufactured product?

[Sitaryan] It does not need to be said that the problem of quality is now one of the most urgent and serious. Under the new conditions an increase in quality will be appreciably stimulated. And the nonmanufacture of substandard products will be reflected even more strongly in the material and moral position of the workforce. State product approval will begin to operate as of the start of 1987 at 1,500 enterprises and organizations. This will be a difficult stage for many managers.

[Valovoy] It is no secret, surely, what the commission is working on currently?

[Sitaryan] Thorough preparations are under way for the transition to wholesale trade in producer goods, an improvement in price-forming, and an improvement in financial-credit relations. Proposals concerning the transfer to full financial automony and self-financing of the research, planning-design, and production-engineering organizations which are a part of associations are being drawn up. A search is also continuing for the most efficient organizational structure of associations and enterprises, and also master outlines of management of the sectors. Preparations are actively under way for the transfer in 1987 to the new management conditions of the construction organizations and also supply-sales organizations of the USSR Gossnab.

The concluding stage of the prepations means documents on the organization on a cooperative basis of consumer service, and public catering and consumer goods production enterprises in the system of local industry. Thus the formation of cooperatives for rendering various consumer services pertaining to apartment repairs, the development of orchard-truck garden and attached plots, the repair and custom manufacture of furniture, care of the sick and the elderly. and so forth will be authorized under the auspices of enterprises as of 1987. Cooperatives will be formed at citizens' initiative with regard for the requirements and suggestions of the same consumer services. They will operate on the basis of complete financial autonomy. This will afford an opportunity for the better satisfaction of demand and also the enlistment of retirees, the handicapped, housewives, and students in useful work.

In a word, the formation of an economic mechanism of the intensive, antiexpenditure type is under way today -- a mechanism which should impart the necessary acceleration to the country's socioeconomic development. The second year of the 5-year plan will be a very important and critical stage in realization of the radical reform of the economic mechanism.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15-18 JAN REPORTED

LD190335 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 15-18 January. GMT times of broadcasts are given in brackets at the end of each item.

15 Jan

The RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee has voiced concern over the low quality of cereal seeds stored at farms in the Perm, Sverdlovsk, and Tyumen Oblasts. [0000]

More than 2,000,000 metric tons of cereal and pulse seeds, excluding maize, have been prepared for spring sowing in the Ukraine. About 93 percent of the seeds have been brought up to first-class grade. Insurance funds and state resources have provided additional stocks of seeds for the considerable additional sowing and resowing that is anticipated in the republic's southern oblasts. [0304]

16-18 Jan -- No fileworthy items monitored.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES SPRING FIELD WORK CONFERENCE

PM161637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 12 January a conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee to discuss specific measures to ensure prompt preparations for carrying out the increasing amount of field work in the coming spring.

In view of the tough targets for the production of farming products, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have used intensive techniques to expand the winter crop area, they carried out fall plowing over a larger area, and they have increased the amount of fallow and the doses of organic fertilizers. Supplies of material and technical resources to agriculture have improved somewhat.

At the same time, it was noted at the conference, it must be borne in mind that in some regions, not all the winter crops were sown, because of a lack of moisture, and some of them were in a weakened condition when winter arrived. Water supplies for irrigated land in the Central Asian republics and South Kazakhstan are still stretched.

Ministries and departments and the country's agro-industrial bodies are not doing all they can for next year's harvest. Despite the availability of sufficient quantities of seeds, preparation of them for sowing is unsatisfactory in a number of places. This applies to the USSR Ministry of Grain Products and farms in Siberia, the non-Chernozem Zone, and the Central Asian and other regions. The delays in the shipment of oat and rape seeds from the RSFSR and pea and barley seeds from the Ukrainian SSR are absolutely intolerable. Corn seeds need improving and shipment of them to consumers must be accelerated. In a number of places the rate and quality of equipment repair, in particular of high-powered tractors, fertilizer spreaders, and sprayers, remain low. This work is also being held up by the fact that the Noginsk Fuel Apparatus Plant, the Altay Tractor Plant, the "Odessapochvomash" and "Krasnyy Aksay" Associations, and the Michurinsk Automotive Components and Yaroslavl Motor Plants are failing to supply the requisite quantities of spare parts.

The leaders of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the USSR Ministry for Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry were told to ensure prompt supplies of fertilizers, pesticides, retardants, lime and gypsiferous materials to farms for the intensive cultivation of grain and other crops. Tough demands were made on the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building in terms of ensuring planned volumes, including last year's nondeliveries, of machinery and implements for crops cultivated by intensive techniques, in particular corn-harvesting equipment. The USSR Gossnab and other economic bodies have been instructed to ensure continuous supplies of metal, fuel, lubricants, and other items for which there is an acute need primarily in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and repair enterprises.

Ye.I. Sizenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; N.M. Olshanskiy, USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production; N.S. Konarev, USSR minister of railways, and other leaders of union ministries and departments reported on the measures being taken which will make it possible to carry out at optimal times the increasing volume of spring field work connected with the possible loss of winter crops.

Summing up the conference, Ye.K. Ligarchev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted the exceptional importance of central and local bodies' implementation of the whole range of measures to prepare for the prompt and high-quality implementation of spring sowing as the foundation for ensuring the stable development of the country's food complex. When it comes to carrying out this crucial economic and political campaign nothing is too trivial, and all party organizations and soviet and economic bodies must focus their efforts on it. Attention was drawn to the need to give effective assistance to laggard kolkhozes and sovkhozes; there are considerable reserves for improving their work. More persistent and orderly work by ministries and departments and their enterprises is needed in order to eliminate shortcomings in preparations for the spring and improve the quality of industrial products supplied to the countryside. The USSR Gosplan and interested organizations are instructed to carry out an immediate examination of unresolved questions and to give real assistance to agriculture.

Spring is always a decisive test for the grain grower. Full use must be made of the winter period to ensure that cadres have thoroughly mastered the techniques and the requisite conditions for them are established everywhere. Party organizations must see to this and they must fully exploit the potential of the mass media.

N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the confrences's work.

'SIZEABLE AREAS' OF WINTER CROPS NEED RESOWING

PM161425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Seven Weeks to Spring"]

[Excerpt] The first spells of cold weather in December did not greatly disturb the echelons of the agro-industrial complex. According to data from its specialists, no serious threats to winter grain crops were observed (with a certain exception). We reported this in the newspaper (No. 352).

This most likely was so, but it gave rise to a certain complacency. It is over, people said, and things will be easier now. The assurances of the agro-industrial complex' agronomic service that it was monitoring the situation and applying the maximum effort and knowledge proved groundless. At any rate, the winter fields are now in a bad way in the southern Ukraine, in places in the North Caucasus, and in Russia's Central Region. Many winter crops have perished, and yet there they provide, on average, an additional 6-7 quintals of grain per hectare compared with spring sowing.

An extreme situation has taken shape. Experts say that such a thing has been seen only two or three times in 40 years. Moreover the situation is the same only in some respects. A rise in temperature followed the first frosts, with snow even thawing in some places, but then it struck again... An ice crust has formed beneath which plants are suffocating.

What is important now is most vigilant agronomic monitoring of the condition of winter crops and a clear record of the tasks that will have to be resolved in the spring fields. It will be necessary, for example, to resow considerable areas of winter crops or repair them (a number of complex agrotechnical matters). The skilled, efficient use of intensive technologies is seen as the way out of the difficult winter situation. For the grain crops that survive on the areas that will have to be resown. And it will be necessary to sow an intensive spring area well and take from it good-quality grain, as was the case in the east this year. [passage omitted]

INCREASE IN ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT REPORTED

LD171832 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (TASS) -- The overall volume of agricultural output in the USSR has increased by 5.1 percent compared with last year. [as received] The grain crop harvest amounted to 210.1 million metric tons, compared with 191.7 million metric tons last year. [as received] The grain crop yield was 18 quintals per hectare, a fifth higher than the annual average index for the past 5-year plan period. The production of livestock produce increased.

NEW SELSKAYA ZHIZN WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT PUBLISHED

PM151547 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 January 1987 carries on page 2 under the headline "Get Acquainted: Vestnik Agroproma" a 300-word unattributed report stating that "The first issue of a weekly supplement to the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN -- VESTNIK AGROPROMA [AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX HERALD] -- has been delivered to subscribers and to 'Soyuzpechat' kiosks today." The supplement's chief task is stated to be "to cover everything new and progressive in the country's agro-industrial complex."

'PROGRESS-27' DOCKING OPERATIONS REPORTED

LD181842 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The "Progress-27" automated cargo ship docked with the "Mir" orbital station today at 1027 Moscow time. [video: A. Galkin report showing a computer screen with statistics and an object moving through space] All the dynamic operations in space took place today with complete silence on the airwaves -- the station is, of course, unmanned. And that made the picture all the more fantastic. At a speed of 28,000 km per hour, the ship -- you can see the earth fleetingly under it -- approaches the station and draws nearer to it, finally reaching its destination.

"Progress-27" is loaded with almost a tonne of fuel and water, with 300 kg of various products, with personal hygiene requisites, medicines, and scientific apparatus. In general, it is carrying all that the cosmonauts need to live and work on the "Mir" station.

The Flight Control Center and the Ground Command and Measurement Complex controlled the mutual search, rendezvous, and final approach and docking of the space installations. To judge by all accounts, there will soon be lights on again in the station's portholes, and a new crew will be starting a new watch in orbit.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ON PHOBOS PROJECT VIEWED

LD161351 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- Scientists of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have started preparations for a breath-taking space project to study Mars and its satellite Phobos, NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY reported.

It said the Soviet-suggested project Phobos will involve two space probes which will boost off from Baykonur launch center towards Mars in July 1988.

After making a careful study of the planet from orbit, they will slip to a different path round Mars, which will take them closer to Phobos. The investigation of the Martian moon will be the principal and most challenging part of the mission.

Since its pull is not strong, Phobos can be studies form a space vehicle moving slowly around it at an altitude of some 50 meters. The hedge-hopping probes will carry instruments that will take television pictures of the Martian moon's surface, sound it with laser and ion beams, and obtain images of the satellite's inner structure by means of radio inspection techniques.

At the end of the low-level flight two landers wil be jettisoned, one of which will be able to get around by leaps, each of up to 20 meters, while the other will stay put in the same place for about a year, transmitting various data to earth.

All scientific equipment needed for project Phobos is being developed jointly by scientists of socialist countries. Bulgarian researchers, for example, are involved in preparations for two experiments, Hungarian experts are concerned with six experiments, specialists of the German Democratic Republic are involved in three experiments, those of Poland in one and those of Czechoslovakia in four experiments.

The television systems are being devised by engineers of Bulgaria, the GDR and the USSR to provide color images which will show details just a few centimeters large.

Hungarian scientists, concentrating on the problem of studying solar wind and solar cosmic rays, are evolving an onboard microprocessor for the landers, while Polish specialists are working on devices to study waves in space plasma.

Solar emissions will be registered by instruments designed by Czechoslovak and Soviet engineers, while the Martian moon's magnetic field will be measured by a magnetometer developed by specialists of the GDR and the USSR.

ARTICLES VIEW LIFE OF ROCKET DESIGNER KOROLYEV

AU141604 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 12 January carries on page 6 an interview of approximtely 1,400 words with Vsevolod Fedosyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and hero of socialist labor, conducted by unnamed "representatives" of the daily MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI and published in that newspaper on an unspecified date. The interview is entitled "A Design of Strength" and assesses the character and achievement of Sergey Pavlovich Korolyev, chief designer of the Soviet carrier rockets, on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Korolyev's birth. Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 12 January also publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Colonel of the Reserve Engineer Khristo Popov, senior scientific associate and candidate of military sciences, entitled "A Most Complex Amalgam," which commemorates the 80th anniversary of Korolyev's birth.

In the above-cited OTECHESTVEN FRONT interview, the newspaper's introductory paragraph notes that the Academician Fedosyev, who acted as a consultant to Korolyev on structural strength, "speculates on the strength of Korolyev's own personality and on the trials which one of the most notable figures in Soviet science endured." The interview is illustrated by a photograph of Korolyev with the first Soviet cosmonaut, Yuriy Gagarin.

Besides emphasizing Korolyev's scientific dedication, modesty, and his ability to inspire his labor collective by encouragement, compromise, and understanding, rather than by peremptory orders from above, Fedosyev notes that Korolyev did not avoid conflict with authority when the latter interfered with his work. He mentions in particular that "at the start of the 1950's, Korolyev's relations with the secretary of the party organization of the design office deteriorated," because the secretary "considered that it was necessary for him to actively 'supervive' the design work of the chief designer." Fedosyev states that "Korolyev did not avoid the exacerbation of relations, although he understood that this could cause him great personal difficulties." At the end of the interview, Fedosyev again points out that "Korolyev's life was characterized by harsh and unjust trials, but that there were always people who supported him."

In contrast to the above interview, the NARODNA ARMIYA article consists of an emotional account by the author Popov of his first visit in January 1980 to the Moscow flat occupied by Academician Korolyev's mother Mariya Pavlovna and daughter Nataliya Sergeyevna, who showed him around the "unique family museum" which was lovingly maintained by them in the largest room of their flat in memory of "the bold dreamer, designer of genius, and true man -- Sergey Pavlovich Korolyev."

After a lengthy description of the vivid impression of Korolyev's life's work and personality conveyed to him by the exhibits, Popov relates how he sat with Korolyev's mother and daughter "on an unforgettable evening listening far into the night to the tales of the comrades in arms, colleagues, and people with whom Korolyev had worked night and day."

Popov gives a romantic, idealized picture of Korolyev's personality as portrayed by his erstwhile colleagues who, for example, reportedly claimed that "his eyes were angry but at the same time kind, fierce but at the same time mischievous, strong-willed and encouraging, but never indifferent or empty."

Popov mentions Korolyev's colleagues' tales of his immense industriousness, combined with modesty and love for his fellow man. Mention is also made of Korolyev's personal dream of being able to make a space flight himself, although the scientist in him knew that this was impossible. Popov concludes his encomium by making a comparison between the complex amalgam of Korolyev's personality and the special alloys used in the construction of the Soviet spacecraft launched over the years since Gagarin's first manned space flight in 1957, noting that "in every one of them a most complex human amalgam is implanted, namely, the alloy bequeathed to mankind by the chief designer, and the name of Sergey Pavlovich Korolyev is spoken of in all corners of the earth with love and recognition of the fact that he has invested a few decades with the meaning of a whole era, the era of space flight."

Khristo Popov's account includes no mention whatsoever of the difficulties which Korolyev encountered during his career in his relations with the party leadership, which led to the eclipse of his career until his eventual rehabilitation in 1953.

IMPORTATION OF NUCLEAR POWER MACHINERY TO STOP

LD161454 Hamburg DPA in German 1332 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Hamburg [no date as received] (DPA/VWD) -- The Soviet Union will not import any more machinery for nuclear power stations in the future. According to the institute for East Bloc Market Research (Hamburg), the Moscow Ministry of Power Machine Building has stated that the USSR was working on its own construction. Fifty percent of Soviet machinery for nuclear power stations currently met "international standards." By 1990 it is to be 100 percent.

BRIEFS

EXPLORATION IN ANTARCTICA -- Moscow January 17 TASS -- Soviet scientific stations Druzhnaya-4 and Progress are being established anew in the area of Prudes Bay near Antarctica. VODNY transport newspaper reports today that the diesel electric ship Vasiliy Fedoseyev is taking part in shipping cargoes for them. This ship was one of the first vessels of the 32nd Soviet Antarctic expedition to moor near an iceberg in the area of the Antarctic meteorological centre Molodyozhnaya at first, upon negotiating heavy ice. The last 35 miles proved most difficult to negotiate. An IL-14 plane has selected an appropriate iceberg and a place to moor the diesel electric ship near it. But weather changed and ice nip increased. It was necessary to look for another iceberg for mooring. Following the arrival of the scientific expeditionary ship Mikhail Somov at the Molodyozhnaya station, the crew of the Vasily Fedoseyev together with them reloaded expeditionary equipment and lubricants, and the ship set course, heading from Commonwealth Sea to Prudes Bay. The ship will bring cargo to the Soyuz station, and the Durzhnaya-4 and Progess ones. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 17 Jan 87 LD]

KAZAKHSTAN'S KOLBIN AT MILITARY KOMSOMOL FORUM

PM151137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 87 First Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Ladin report under the rubric "Komsomol Conferences": "Improving Young People's Activeness"]

[Text] Red Banner Central Asian Military District -- Questions about restructuring the work of the district's Komsomol organizations in ensuring the communist education of young people in the Army and improving their responsibility for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were the main theme at the district Komsomol conference.

The report by Major V. Azyamov, assistant chief of Komsomol work at the district Political Directorate; and the speeches by Colonel General V. Lobov, district commander; Lieutenant General G. Kochkin, member of the district Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate; officers A. Mazharov and V. Yarovoy; Senior Sergeant S. Manchinskiy, and otherst stressed that Komsomol organizations must rid themselves more actively and persistently of obsolete approaches and complacency in their work, seek new and interesting forms of influencing young people, and show greater creativity and initiative. The conference outlined specific measures designed to improve the combativeness and responsibility of unit and subunit Komsomol organizations in solving the tasks of combat readiness and strengthening discipline, and in mobilizing young servicemen to wrothily greet the 70th anniversary of Great October and the 20th Komsomol Congress.

G. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and the first secretaries of the Kazakh, Kirghiz, and Tajik Komsomol Central Committees took part in the conference's work.

GEN IVANOVSKIY ADRESSES KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

PM161531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[Colonel V. Zhitarenko report: "Striving for Greater Things"]

[Text] The progress of restructuring the work of Komsomol organizations in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and ways of stepping up the communist education of young people have been discussed at a Komsomol conference of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District.

The report by Major N. Kolosov, assistant chief of the district political directorate in charge of Komsomol work, and the speeches by Colonel General I. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate; S. Krechetov, chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Sports and Mass Military Organs Section; Senior Lieutenant I. Davidyuk; Junion Sergeant V. Baryshnikov, and others noted that the process aimed at improving the style and methods of the work of Komsomol organizations which is under way has resulted in greater specificity and efficiency of work and a prompter response to shortcomings. At the same time, formalism, sluggishness, window dressing, and drumbeating have still not been overcome in many Komsomol organizations, and work within the Komsomol is improving too slowly. The resolution adopted emphasizes the need to persistently improve Komsomol organizations' work.

The conference was addressed by Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

The conference was attended by district commander Colonel General V. Arkhipov and I. Potapov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.